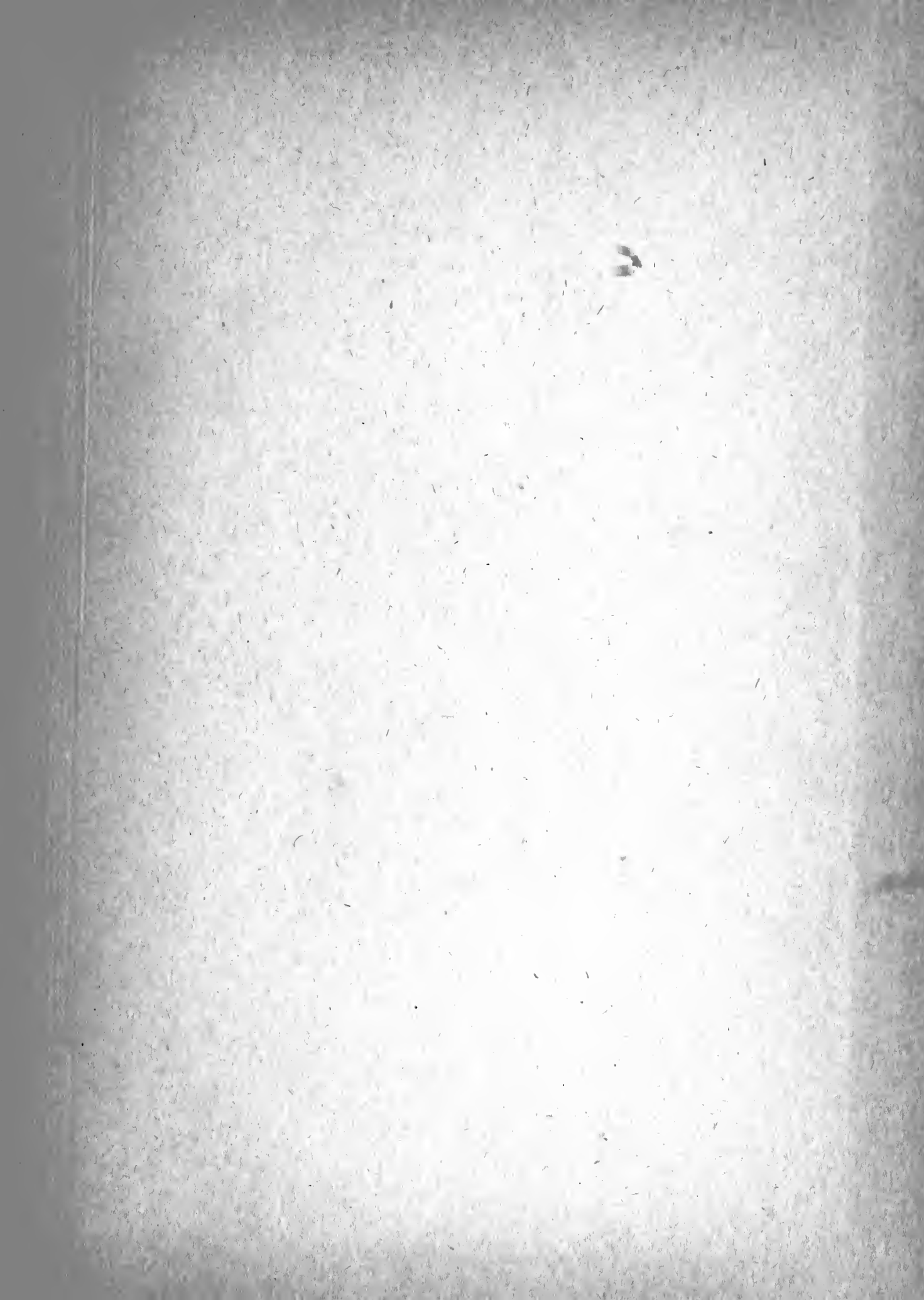


T  
500  
BIF7







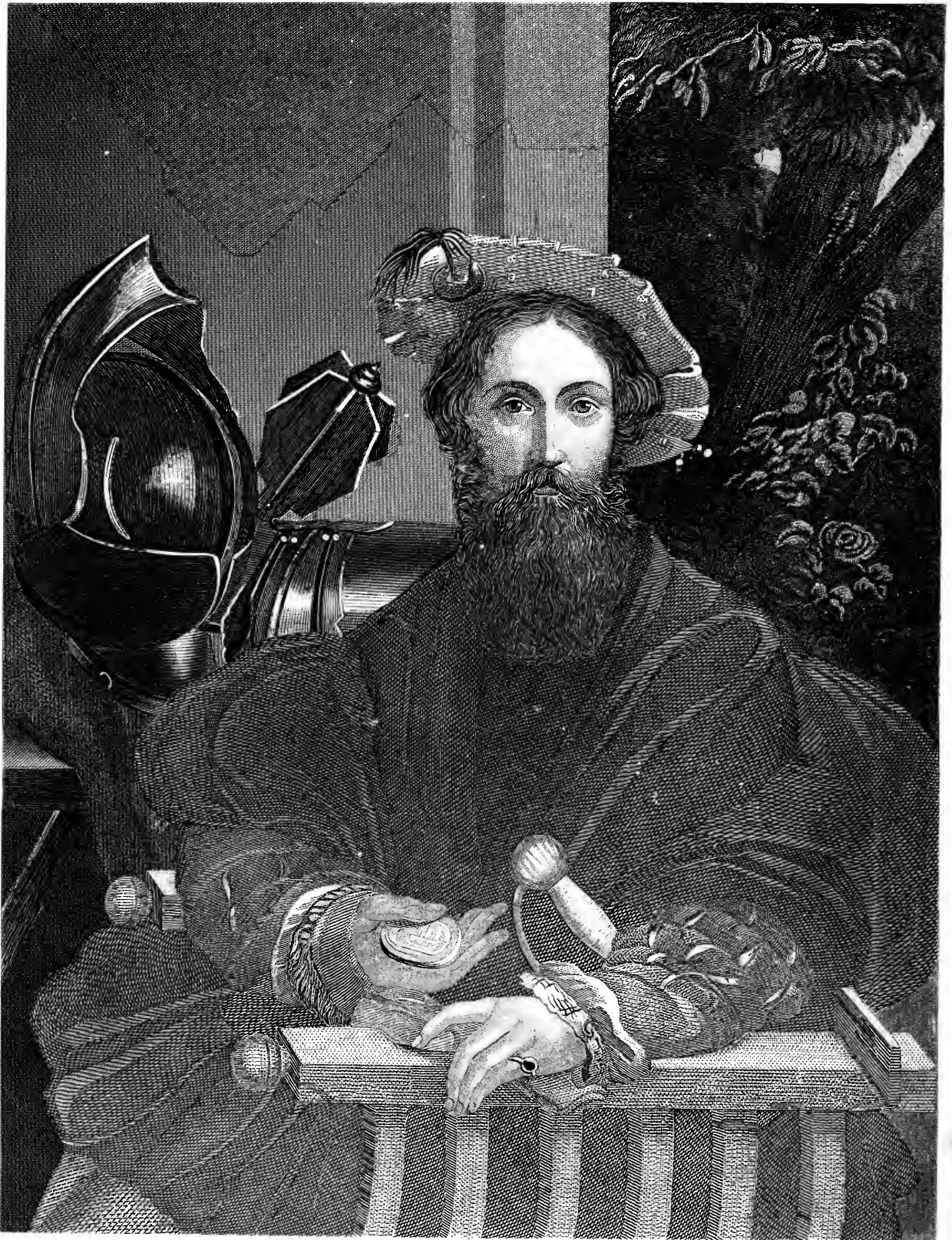




237

165

Keep



ENG'D BY GEO. FERRIS EXPRESSLY FOR THE PUBLISHERS

CHRISTOPHER



COLUMBUS.

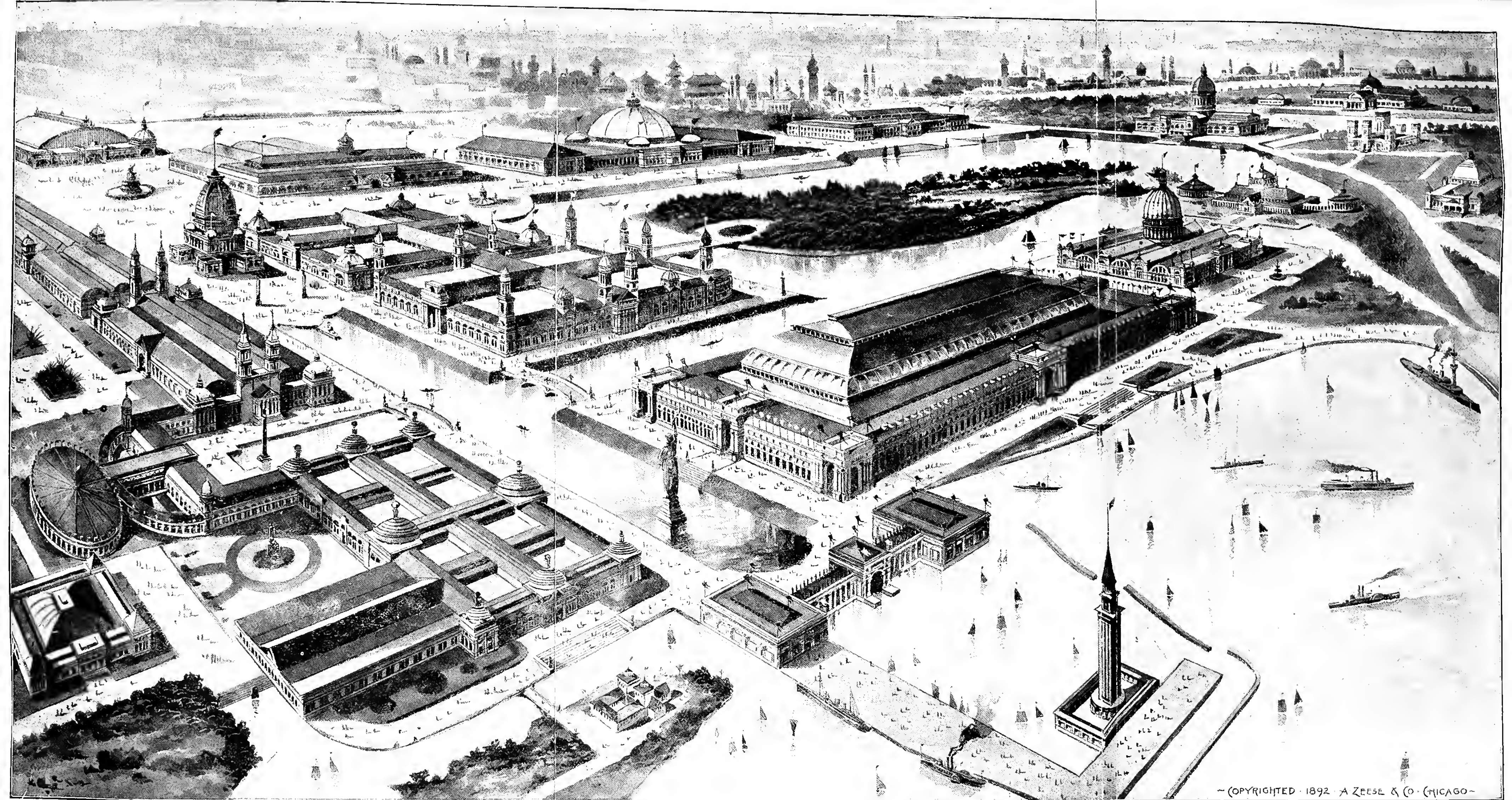
*from a Copy by Ferris in the collection of J. B. Felt's Esq.  
the original by Ferris in the collection of J. B. Felt's Esq.*



~ (COPYRIGHTED · 1892 · A ZEESE & CO · CHICAGO ·)







BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION AT CHICAGO.





✧ 1492 ————— 1892 ✧

A SOUVENIR

OF THE

Four • Hundredth • Anniversary

OF THE

Landing of Columbus.

---

THE

STORY OF COLUMBUS.

HIS VOYAGES AND DISCOVERY.

---

OF  
THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

ITS INCEPTION, DEVELOPMENT, AND HISTORY.

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX

570  
12/17/79



Recat. by July 17/28

# TABLE OF CONTENTS TO Story of Columbus and Columbian Exposition.

---

	PAGE
Early European Discovery.....	i
St. Brendan's Island.....	iii
Voyages of the Northmen.....	iv
Vinland and Greenland.....	v
African Exploration.....	vi
Madeira and the Azores discovered.....	vii
Early Life of Christopher Columbus.....	ix
Youthful Adventures.....	x
A Direct Route to India.....	xii
Genoa and Portugal appealed to.....	xiii
Columbus in Spain.....	xv
Ferdinand and Isabella.....	xvi
The Voyage from Palos.....	xvii
Landing at San Salvador.....	xix
The Columbus Letter.....	xx
Return of the Expedition to Spain.....	xxii
Reception at Barcelona.....	xxv
Second Voyage of Columbus.....	xxvii
The Cabots and Vesputius.....	xxviii
Attempt to Assassinate Columbus.....	xxxii
Columbus returned to Spain in Irons.....	xxxiv
Death of the Great Admiral.....	xxxvi
Removal of his Remains.....	xxxix
Commemorative Celebration in 1892.....	xli
The World's Columbian Exposition.....	xlii
Choice of Chicago by Congress.....	xlvi
Act providing for the Exposition.....	xlvii
States and Territories contributing.....	l

	PAGE
Foreign Countries that accepted Invitations.....	li
Officers of the Columbian Commission.....	lii
Council of Administration.....	liv
Site of the Exposition.....	lvi
Exposition Buildings: Size and Cost.....	lviii
Preparing the Grounds.....	lix
General View of the Exposition.....	lxi
Water and Landscape Features.....	lxii
Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building.....	lxvii
Administration Building.....	lxix
Agricultural Building.....	lxx
Forestry Building.....	lxxv
Dairy Building.....	lxxvi
Machinery Building.....	lxxvii
Electrical Building.....	lxxviii
United States Government Building.....	lxxix
Fisheries Building.....	lxxx
Hall of Mines and Mining.....	lxxxii
Transportation Building.....	lxxxiii
Fine Arts Building.....	lxxxiv
Women's Building.....	lxxxv
Horticultural Building.....	lxxxvi
Columbus Exhibit.....	lxxxvii

# LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS OF Story of Columbus and Columbian Exposition.

---

## LIST OF COLUMBIAN ILLUSTRATIONS.

Official Bird's-eye View of Columbian Exposition .....	Frontispiece
Convent of Santa Maria la Rabida at Palos, Spain, where Columbus found Asy- lum with Padre Marchena .....	PAGE xi
Portrait of Christopher Columbus .....	xix
Fac-simile of Portions of the First Letter of Columbus, published in 1493. From the only known copy in the Ambrosian Library, Milan .....	xxi
Columbus returning from his Discovery of America, received by Ferdinand and Isabella at Barcelona .....	xxiv
Columbus in Chains, sent to Spain by Bobadilla on board the <i>Gorda</i> .....	xxxvii
Death of Columbus at Valladolid, May 20, 1506. ....	xxxviii
Tomb of Columbus in the Cathedral, Hayana .....	xl
Committees of the Columbian Exposition of the United States Congress...opp.	xl
Administration Building of the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Illinois, 1892-1893 .....	xliii
United States Government Building at the Columbian Exposition, erected at a cost of \$400,000 .....	xliv
Officials of the National Commission .....	lxiii
Committee from the National Commission .....	lxiii
The Electrical Building for the Display of Inventions employed in the application of Electricity to all purposes .....	lxiii
Hall of Mines and Mining. Early Italian Renaissance style, 700 feet long by 350 feet wide .....	lxiv
Machinery Hall, 850 by 500 feet in dimensions, costing one million two hundred thousand dollars, including Annex and Power House .....	lxv

Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building. "The largest single structure under one roof ever erected by the hand of man." .....	PAGE lxvi
Transportation Building. "Covering everything of whatsoever name or sort devoted to the purpose of Transportation." .....	lxvi
Dairy Building; including a Model Dairy, Café, and Dairy School.....	lxxi
The Art Palace, having a mile of hanging space for Pictures. Cost half a million dollars.....	lxxi
Horticultural Building; one thousand feet by two hundred and fifty in dimensions.....	lxxii
Fisheries Building; including ten great Aquaria for exhibits of live fish.....	lxxii
Agricultural Building, with its mammoth glass dome, 130 feet high.....	lxxiii
Forestry Building, in rustic style. "A sort of magnified and glorified log-cabin." .....	lxxiii
The Woman's Building; from a prize design by Miss Sophia G. Hayden, of Boston, Mass.....	lxxiv
Members of the Board of Lady Managers.....	lxxiv
United States Line of Battle Ship <i>Illinois</i> ; exhibited by the Navy Department..	lxxiv





## THE LANDING OF COLUMBUS,

### KEY.

- |                                  |                                      |             |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. COLUMBUS.                     | 5. RODRIGO SANCHEZ, INSPECTOR.       | 9. SOLDIER. |
| 2. MARTIN ALONZO PINZON.         | 6. MUTINEER IN A SUPPLIANT ATTITUDE. | 10. SAILOR. |
| 3. VINCENT YANNEZ PINZON.        | 7. ALONZO DE OJEDA.                  | 11. FRIAR.  |
| 4. RODRIGO DES ESCOBEDO, NOTARY. | 8. CABIN BOY.                        |             |

# THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

ITS INCEPTION, DEVELOPMENT, AND HISTORY.

---

## THE STORY OF COLUMBUS, HIS VOYAGES AND DISCOVERY.

---

### INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

The spirit of Discovery awakened in Europe—The great advantage of the Crusades to Trade—Missionaries and Merchants—What was known of the Atlantic Ocean—The wonderful Island of St. Brendan—Iceland and Greenland—Discoveries on the Coast of Africa—The Madeira Islands—Italy the School of Geography.

At the beginning of the Christian era, the Roman Empire extended over all Southern and Western Europe as far as Britain, over Northern Africa, and the Levant. There was regular intercourse through all the vast empire, and there was trade with countries lying beyond. After the Roman Empire fell, barbarians overran many parts of Europe, and the Mohammedans gained Africa and the East. When new countries were formed, there was little trade, and people had only scanty knowledge of distant parts, even in Europe. The only people who traveled far, were pilgrims who used to go to the Holy Land. The ill-treatment given to the pilgrims by the Mohammedans led to the wars known as the Crusades, in which most of the Christian kingdoms of the West united to recover Palestine from the hands of the Saracens. The expeditions sent out failed to wrest it from them, but they made the East known to the marines and merchants, who began to trade with those distant countries.

One great and good result came forth from the Crusades, although they failed in their main object. People learned more of the East, of its science, its fabrics, its plants, its riches of every kind. A spirit of travel was awakened. Missionaries set out to announce the gospel to distant lands; merchants hastened to open new avenues of trade. All Europe was astir. The accounts brought back by Carpini and Rubruquis, who penetrated into Tartary, opened a new world. Then Marco Polo, the greatest of early travellers, pushed on till he reached Cathay, or China, and astonished men with his accounts of the strange people of that land. Catalani next described the wonders of Asia, and Mandeville gave a book of travels in which he introduced the most extraordinary stories. Then commerce reawakened from its long sleep, and trade between the various Christian States, and between them and distant lands, was extended with remarkable rapidity. In the commercial operations which sprang up, Genoa and Venice took the lead: their ships were not confined to the Mediterranean, but sought the shores of the Atlantic. The sciences of Geography and Navigation became in Italy favorite studies, and were cultivated to an extent not common in other parts of Europe, with rare exceptions.

But most of the Kings of those times were too much taken up with wars and pleasures to give any attention to such severe studies, or encourage them as they should. Italy, where there were free Republics, full of commercial activity, and then the religious centre of Christendom, had the most learned geographers and navigators, as well as the most skillful naval commanders.

Other nations, therefore, for several centuries, looked as a matter of course to Italy for the latest improvements in all that regarded navigation and the sea. Kings even hired ships from these Italian Republics to aid



them in their wars. This will explain to us why so many Italian navigators took part in the early discoveries of America—Columbus, Cabot, Vespucci, Verrazzani.

But the explorers did not all go by the way of the Mediterranean. The people on the shores of the Atlantic had from the earliest times made voyages that seem incredible when we know the wretched kind of vessels in which they sailed. The earliest known vessels of the British isles were coracles, and our readers would hardly think of venturing out to sea in them now. They were simply a strong basket of wicker-work, covered with a hide drawn tightly over it while still soft.

In these flimsy boats the natives of the British Isles ventured out to sea, crossed over to the mainland of Europe, and even carried on war-like and piratical expeditions.

As the West was converted to Christianity, zealous missionaries set out in these coracles to carry the truth to parts which were yet Pagan. The most famous of all these early voyages is that of St. Brendan, Abbot of Clonfert, who died in 577, in the western part of Ireland. This brave and adventurous missionary sailed with a party of companions, born and bred like himself on that wild coast, out into the Atlantic, in vessels of wicker and ox hides, and evidently reached Iceland. His authentic narrative was soon lost sight of, but the minstrels and storytellers made his voyage the most popular narrative of the Middle Ages. According to the story in this form, of which there are many versions in different languages, he met floating islands made of crystal, with churches, houses, and palaces, and all the furniture in them of the same sparkling material. He mistook a large sleeping fish for an island, and his party, landing on it unawares, was nearly engulfed. He finally came to an island, where there was a mountain of fire, evidently the mouth of hell,

and where devils, by hurling fiery stones at them, drove them from the shores. Interwoven with all this are meetings with hermits and wonderful personages. It is easy to see the icebergs in this, and understand how the story grew; the whale is easily recognized; and in the volcanic island we see Iceland with its Mount Hecla. The natives flocking to the shore to oppose the new comers were naturally supposed to be hurling the stones which came from the volcano.

When Iceland was subsequently discovered and colonized, and thus took its place in geography, no one thought of identifying it with St. Brendan's Island; but out of his story grew two islands, the island of Demons, which in most early maps figures on the northwest coast of America from Labrador to Greenland: and a second St. Brendan's Isle which was supposed to be off the Canaries. This island, the story grew, used to appear and then vanish, and the traditions of Spain and other countries made it the residence of some great personage in their history, whom the people believed to be living in a sort of retirement, to reappear one day in this world and save his country.

A volume would scarcely contain all that has been written about St. Brendan's voyage and his wonderful island.

But the existence of St. Brendan's island west of the Canaries was long so firmly believed, that expeditions were frequently sent out to reach it. They returned unsuccessful, or perished and were no more heard of. Articles from the shores of America driven on the Azores and Canaries were all naturally supposed to come from St. Brendan's Island, and kept up the common faith in its existence. All this made men familiar with the thought of voyages out into the unexplored waters.

Under the leadership of Ingulph they colonized Iceland in the ninth century, and that remote island became before long a centre of learning and religion in the north. Soon after, Eric the Red discovered and colonized Greenland in the 10th century. At this time these Northmen were all pagans, fierce and cruel. Leif, the son of Eric, however, returning to Norway became a Christian, and in the year 1000 brought out clergy who converted the pagan settlers in Greenland.

As we now know that land, we can scarcely conceive how a colony could have been planted and grown up on that desolate shore. But it is evident that it was then washed by the Gulf Stream, and enjoyed a comparatively mild climate.

The settlement of the Northmen in Greenland subsisted down to the middle of the fifteenth century, and there is extant a bull of Pope Nicholas as late as 1450, recommending the piety of the Bishop of Gardar, who had erected a fine church at that place in Greenland; and the ruins of this church have, it is thought, been recently discovered.

But if these hardy Northmen had passed beyond St. Brendan's they too had their strange lands further on. One was White Man's Land or Greater Ireland; the other was a country called Vinland, or land of Vines, to which some of their people actually went.

From the vague account given in one of the Icelandic sagas or poems as to Vinland, many attempts have been made to decide exactly where it was: Nearly two hundred years ago, a very learned little book called "A History of Ancient Vinland," was published at Copenhagen, and within a year or two an American scholar has been endeavoring to explain it all, but there are not many who put much faith in the matter, and those who believe that the Old Mill at Newport is a Scandinavian ruin, erected by the early Northmen, are very few indeed.

The people of the North were thus actually colonizing the New World; but while the declining settlement in Greenland was struggling for existence against the Esquimaux or Skroelings, who had become very hostile, and finally destroyed it utterly, the people of Southern Europe seem not to have made any attempts in this direction. Some, however, think that the hardy Bretons of France, and the Basques, a maritime people, living in France and Spain on the shores of the Bay of Biscay, reached Newfoundland at an early day and there began to take codfish; but they were not learned navigators; they wrote no books and drew no maps.

The great mariners of southern Europe were, however, pushing discoveries in another direction. As the Crusades had failed, Asia Minor and Egypt remained in the hands of the Mohammedans, who viewed all Christians passing through their land with jealousy. If the Christian ships could sail around Africa and so reach the rich lands of India and Cathay, they might carry on a profitable trade, with which the Saracens and Turks could not interfere. The Carthaginians were said to have done it. So the minds of men began to turn in that direction.

About the middle of the fourteenth century French vessels began to trade down the coast of Africa, and actually reached Guinea. Genoese and Catalans discovered the Canaries, and the island of Madeira was next added to the list of discoveries.

As to the discovery of Madeira, so called from a Portuguese word meaning wood, the island having been found covered with beautiful trees, a very romantic story is told.

In the reign of Edward III., Anna d'Arfet, a noble young English lady, fell in love with a poor young man named Robert Macham. As her family were endeavoring to force her to a marriage with a wealthy

suitor whom she loathed, they resolved to fly to France. To facilitate their plans, a friend of Robert entered the service of Anna's guardians as a groom, and was thus able to attend her on her daily rides near the seashore, and arrange the plans of the lovers. Robert found a vessel suited for their purpose, and when it was ready, she rode down to meet the small boat in which he was to come ashore for her. Their secret had however been discovered. As she neared the shore and recognized her lover's boat approaching, she heard a clatter of hoofs and saw her pursuers approaching. She spurred her spirited steed into the surf, riding as far as he would bear her, and thus was received by Robert, completely discomfiting her pursuers. The vessel, though with but a scanty crew, at once hoisted sail. But the next day a terrible storm came on. Day came and went, with no cessation of the tempest, and the frail vessel, driven before the gale, was hurried into strange seas. No land was seen till on the thirteenth day, green hills, rich in tropical vegetation, greeted their eyes. Robert and Anna landed with a few of those on board, and were delighted with the beauties of the new-found isle; but before they had recovered from the fatigues of their terrible voyage another storm drove their vessel off. They were on the Island of Madeira, separated from Christendom. Poor Anna, worn out by her hardships and excitement, could not rally even in this beautiful spot—she sank rapidly, and died the third day. Robert buried her at the foot of a tree where she had spent much of her time in prayer; but his own days were sealed. In less than a week he too breathed his last, and was laid beside her. Their comrades hastened to leave a spot fraught with such melancholy memories. They succeeded in reaching the coast of Morocco in their small boat, to find their former comrades of the vessel already in slavery there. A Spaniard, also held in bond-

age, learning their story, was able after his return to Spain to guide a Portuguese ship to the island tomb of the unfortunate lovers. Such is the romantic story of the discovery of Madeira.

The Azores, or Vulture Islands, were next discovered in 1448 by Dom Gonzalo Vello, Commander of Almouros, and on Corvo, one of the islands of this group, a statue was found, with an inscription on the pedestal in strange characters that none could decipher. And this statue, so the story goes, pointed westward with its right hand, as if to show that there the great discovery was to be made.

The next year Anthony Nolli, a Genoese navigator, discovered the Cape Verde Islands.

Meanwhile in Europe students had taken up the ancient geographers Ptolemy and Strabo. Editions of Ptolemy were printed with all the later discoveries. Maps were drawn, and all who sought to advance in the sea service studied and compared what was handed down from the past with what was discovered day by day.

There was at that time in Europe a thoughtful, studious man, making marine charts and maps for sea captains, selling books of geography to students, though doubtless studying well every book before he parted with it, for many of his books still preserved are covered with his notes. He was a man of action, too; he could command a ship and guide it skillfully in the fiercest of storms, or on the least frequented coasts. Nor was he lacking in bravery. He had met the Mohammedan corsairs and repulsed them, though he bore scars that showed how dear victory cost him. This man was to make a discovery that would throw in the shade the discoveries of all before him, change completely the current of men's thoughts, and raise up a new order of things. This man was Christopher Columbus.

## CHAPTER I.

The early Life of Christopher Columbus—His first Voyages—Terrible Naval Engagement near Lisbon—His wonderful Escape—His Scheme of crossing the Atlantic—Genoa, Venice, and Portugal refuse to aid him—Home in Genoa—At Palos—Father Marchena and the Convent of Santa Maria de la Rabida—He starts for the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella.

GENOA, one of the great commercial republics of Italy, a city of long historic fame, was the birthplace of Christopher Columbus. His family were genteel—not above honest toil, but people of culture. His father Dominic possessed some small property at Genoa and places near it, and at the same time was a comber and weaver of wool. They were therefore comfortably off, and Christopher was born in a house belonging to his father outside the city walls where the road winds off to the little town of Bassagno. Tradition, which recent proof sustains, shows that the future glory of Genoa was baptized on the hillside church of Santo Stefano di Arco by the Benedictines who presided there.

He was the eldest son, and the hope of the house. His father sought to give him an opportunity to acquire knowledge greater than his own home afforded him. The commencement of an education had been laid in Genoa, and before he reached his tenth year Christopher was sent to Pavia. Here some one attached to the University for three years in-

structed the boy, who evidently showed aptness for learning, and diligence. At his early age he could not have followed the course of the University, but he acquired the rudiments, a knowledge of Latin, and some insight into mathematics. But he was naturally a student and a lover of books.

Back again to the narrow street of Genoa, where his father's place of business was, came the boy, his imagination fired by the glimpse into learning, the open sea beckoning him to its life of adventure and freedom. Obedient to his father, whom he ever honored through life, he took his place in the workshop and sought to mould himself to the quiet life of commerce. But he yearned for action in the career where his grand-uncle was already famous.

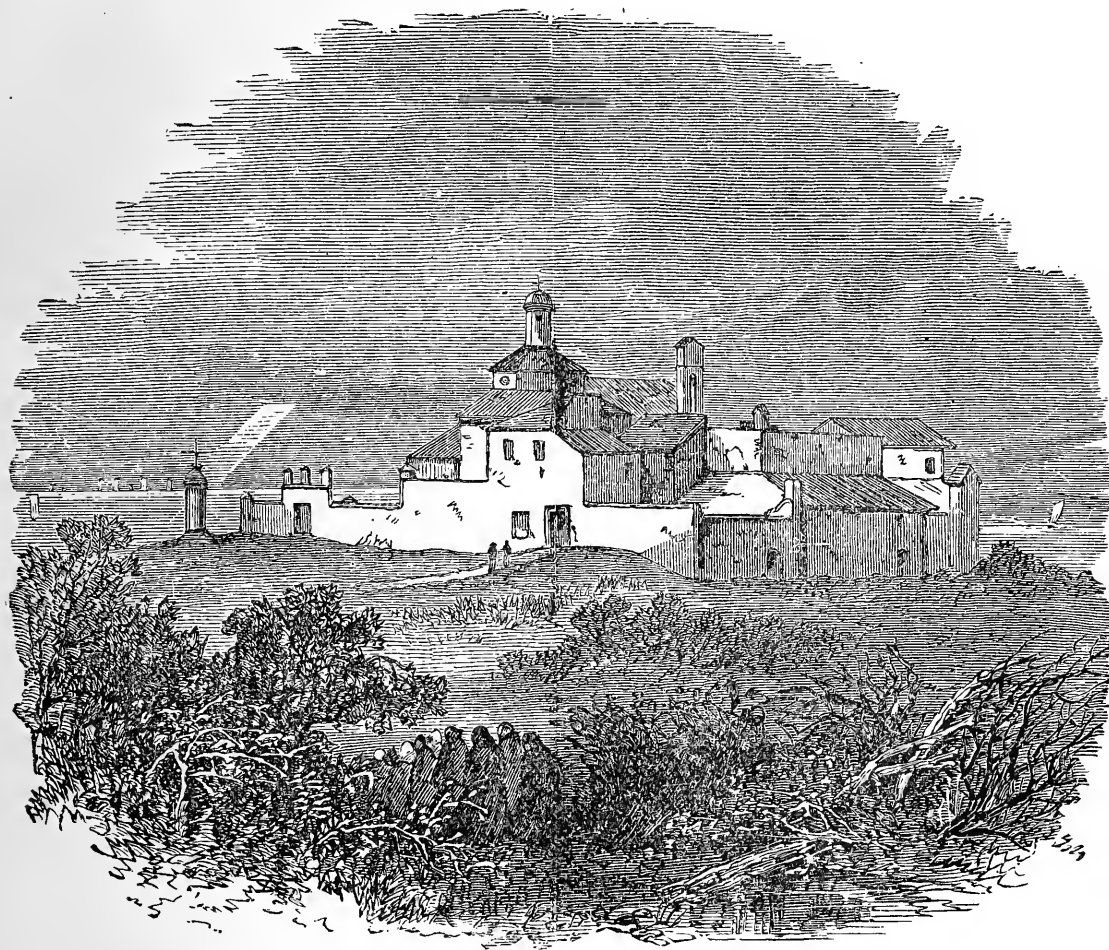
At fourteen he was already on shipboard. Docile, prompt, eager to learn, eager to advance, he was one to win his way with his commander and with all. His voyages carried him over most of the Mediterranean, from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Archipelago. That sea was at that time swept by corsairs which sailed under the Crescent, and made war on all Christian flags. Every merchant-ship went armed, and a sea-fight was often the incident of a voyage. Young Christopher in one of these engagements received a deep wound, which, though healed at the time, broke out in his later years and endangered his life.

In 1459 Christopher had become an officer under his grand-uncle, who commanded a fleet for King René, of Anjou, then seeking to win his kingdom of Naples. It is evident that young Christopher did his duty well, for René sent him in command of a vessel to cut out a galley from Tunis, which had become notorious for its ravages on Christian commerce.

A few years after this we find him on the Atlantic, commanding a



vessel in a Genoese fleet, under Colombo il Mozo. His native State was at war with the sister republic of Venice, and they were on the lookout for some rich vessels of the Queen of the Adriatic. They finally came upon them between Lisbon and Cape Saint Vincent. It was a sad spectacle to see Italians thus arrayed against each other, but,



CONVENT OF SANTA MARIA LA RABIDA AT PALOS.

as is usual in such wars, the feeling was intense on both sides. All day long the Venetians gallantly resisted the attack of the Genoese. Christopher Columbus had grappled one of the Venetians, and in the hand to hand fight on her deck had nearly forced her to yield, when she took fire. In a moment both vessels were in flames. But the ships were so

bound together by spars and cordage, as well as grappling-irons, that Columbus was unable to disengage his vessel from her burning antagonist. The combat ceased, and as the fires would soon communicate to the powder, the recent antagonists plunged into the sea, the only rivalry being to reach the shore, which a line of breakers showed them some five miles distant. Columbus struck out manfully, spent as he was with the terrible fight, but in his exhausted state he would never have reached the shore had not Providence thrown in his way a large oar, by the aid of which he at last reached land, to turn and look back on the sea, beneath which lay all that remained of the noble vessel he so lately commanded.

At Lisbon, which he had thus strangely reached, he found his brother Bartholomew making and selling charts and dealing in books of navigation, the great Prince Henry having made Lisbon a resort of experienced naval men. The society of these men was very attractive to Christopher, who, joining his brother in business, made it lucrative enough to enable him to send remittances to his father, whose commercial affairs had not prospered. While perfecting his knowledge of geography and arriving at the final theory as to transatlantic voyages, he married Doña Philippa Perestrello, daughter of an Italian navigator who had made many voyages of exploration and died Governor of Porto Santo, one of the Madeira Islands. The papers of this navigator aided him still more, and King Alphonsus, at one of his audiences, showed Columbus some enormous reeds that had been driven across the Atlantic. As early as 1474, we know, by letters of the celebrated Italian cosmographer Toscanelli, that Columbus had already laid before him his plan of reaching Cathay by sailing westward, and that his motive was the extension of Christianity. But he was not yet ready to

submit his plan to the world. This he did in 1476. Like a true son of Genoa he first proposed it to that republic ; but they shrunk from undertaking to test it. Venice viewed it with no greater favor.

Discouraged at this, Columbus, weary of the shore and study, from time to time made short voyages, with some extending to the German Ocean and to the north Atlantic, even beyond Iceland.

At last there came an opportunity to lay his favorite plan before the King of Portugal, who began to show an interest in new discoveries. The plan of Columbus was referred to a committee of learned men, one of them being a cosmographer of some note. They rejected it as unwise ; but the King favored it so much, that listening to unworthy advice, he secretly sent off a vessel to test the soundness of the views of the Genoese navigator. Providence did not permit treachery to succeed. Columbus, crushed with disappointment and afflicted by the death of his faithful, loving wife, fled from Lisbon in 1484, taking by the hand his son Diego, and was soon once more in Genoa.

But he could not rest. His faith in his plan was intense, and he was no longer of an age when he could waste time in inaction. Again he endeavored to enlist the Republic of Genoa, and failing he set out with young Diego for Spain, entering it unheralded and unknown.

A little out of the petty seaport town of Palos, in Southern Spain, on a high promontory looking over the sea, nestled in the pines that clothe its summit stood a little Franciscan convent, built on the ruins of an old pagan shrine. At the door of this rambling old-time structure Columbus one day knocked, as many a wayfarer did, to ask a little refreshment for his son. The Guardian of the Convent, Friar John Perez de Marchena, entered as he was admitted, and, struck by the whole bearing of the stranger, asked him of the object of his jour-

ney. From one in his guise, the reply was strange enough. He was from Italy on his way to Court to lay an important plan before the Kings, for so Spaniards always called Ferdinand and Isabella, each being monarch of a separate state.

If Padre Marchena was surprised to find his strange guest a man of such ability and enterprising mind, Columbus was no less delighted to find in the Guardian of the little convent of Santa Maria de la Rabida, not only a kind-hearted man, but one of great learning, scientific attainments, and an excellent cosmographer, prized especially by Queen Isabella for his wonderful acquirements and his solid piety and humility, which induced him to prefer hiding his abilities at Palos, rather than display them in the sunshine of the Court.

A friendship was at once formed, close and strong, between the two men, and the deep religious feeling of Columbus, and his studies, made their union lasting. Columbus and his son became the welcome guests of the friars, and in this haven Columbus enjoyed a repose to which he had long been a stranger. Here, guided by this learned man, he extended his studies, and spent much time in prayer. At last, with a higher, nobler courage, with his plan more firm than ever, and an array of learning to maintain it, he set out for the court, bearing a letter strongly commending his project to a man of great influence with the sovereigns. With the freedom of a Friend this good man obtained and handed him a sum of money to meet his expenses, and crowned his friendly acts by taking on himself the care of young Diego's education and support. Columbus now bent his way to Cordova, to renew proposals that had been elsewhere rejected.

## CHAPTER II.

Position of the Spanish Kingdoms—Columbus at Court—His Plan rejected—Employed by Queen Isabella—Returns to Palos in order to go to France—Padre Marchena again—Queen Isabella resolves to send him out—The little Fleet fitted out at Palos—The Portuguese endeavor to defeat his Voyage—The open Sea—Alarm of Sailors—Land!—He takes Possession in the Name of Isabella—Voyage Home—The Portuguese again—Enters Lisbon—Received by the King—At Palos—Pinzon and Columbus—The Discoverer proceeds to Court to announce his success.

THE condition of Spain at this period was a peculiar one, not easily understood without a knowledge of its past history.

When the Roman Empire fell, under the attack of the hordes of barbarians who overran it; and planted new kingdoms in various parts, Spain fell into the hands of the Goths, a warlike race who sprang from what is now called Sweden. These Goths became Christians and ruled over Spain for many years, till in the year 711, the Saracens or Moors who had embraced the religion of Mohammed and conquered all the northern part of Africa, arrived at the straits between Spain and Africa, then called the Pillars of Hercules, but was now to be called Gibraltar, the mountain of Tarifa, one of their leaders.

It depended now on the Goths, whether the religion of Mohammed should enter Europe, or be checked. The Goths were brave, but their king was a wicked tyrant, and his nobles were so incensed at him that some of them actually invited in the Saracens, who reduced all Christians to slavery, giving them no choice between the Koran and the sword, death or the religion of Mohammed.

Roderic, the last of the Gothic kings, met the Saracens in battle in Xerez, and after a bloody engagement was totally defeated and slain, though many believed that he escaped and was shut up, doing penance in some cave or some lonely island, to reappear one day and recover his kingdom.

But the Gothic monarchy fell at Xerez. The Saracens swept over Spain, reducing it all to their power. Only a few brave Christians, under a prince named Pelayo, retiring to the mountains of Asturias, defied the Saracens, and after defeating them in several battles secured their independence.

Meanwhile, the Saracens established kingdoms, which ruled with great splendor and magnificence, cultivating art and science. But the little Christian kingdom of Pelayo gained strength, and other Christian kingdoms were gradually formed as they recovered part of the land from the Saracens. Of these the most important were Aragon and Castile, and on the Atlantic, that of Portugal. At last, Ferdinand, king of Aragon, married Isabella, Queen of Castile in her own right, and united the two great kingdoms of Spain. But the people were jealous. Each State remained independent of the other; Ferdinand led the troops of Aragon, and Isabella those of Castile, in the war they undertook to overthrow Granada, the last of the Moorish kingdoms. They were not styled King and Queen of Spain, but the "Catholic Kings."

It was to their court at Cordova that Columbus proceeded: but the Moorish war absorbed all thoughts, and Isabella, though favorably inclined, could promise to aid him only when the war should be ended. His plans were laid before a committee of learned men, none of them however navigators or of great geographical knowledge. They decided against it. Still Columbus was kindly treated and em-

ployment given him suited to his abilities. He married again and remained for six years in vain urging his favorite project. Then he gave it up, and returning to Palos, announced to his friend Padre Marchena his intention of going to France. The good friar wrote to Queen Isabella urging her not to lose so great an opportunity. One of her officers, Luis de Santangel, warmly espoused his cause, and when Granada fell, on the 30th of December, 1491, all seemed to promise a speedy success. But when they began to treat the matter seriously with Columbus they took alarm at the magnitude of his claims. He was to be Admiral of the Ocean, Viceroy of all new found lands, and to receive one-tenth of all the gold, precious stones and other commodities exported from them. At last all fell through, and Columbus started for Cordova to take leave of his family before proceeding to France.

Then Queen Isabella decided to send him out on his voyage of exploration, if she had to pledge her jewels to obtain the money. An officer was soon galloping after Columbus. On the 30th of April a patent was issued, creating him Grand Admiral of the Ocean, Viceroy of all the islands and mainland he might discover, and making the dignities hereditary in his family. The little fleet of three vessels was to be fitted out at Palos, but it was not got ready except with great difficulty, so foolhardy did the project seem to the shipowners and seamen of that maritime place. At last, by the aid of Martin Alonzo Pinzon, who had seen at Rome a map showing land beyond the Atlantic, and had faith in the project, the vessels were equipped.

An old heavy carrack, furnished by the town of Palos, was named by Columbus the Santa Maria; it was old, but still serviceable, and became his flagship. The Pinta, and the Niña, the latter belonging to the Pinzons, completed the important squadron, which carried in all a



hundred and twenty men, royal officers, physicians, and a goldsmith to test what might seem to be precious metals. In this party there were an Englishman and an Irishman. After piously attending divine service in the chapel of La Rabida, they moved in procession to the shore and embarked. Early on the third of August, 1492, Columbus, having completed all his arrangements, and commended his undertaking to the Almighty, in his friend's little church on the shore, stepped on board his flagship, and hoisting his flag gave the order to sail. He steered at once to the Canaries. Here he made some necessary repairs on the Pinta, and altered the sails of the Niña. Here too he heard that three Portuguese vessels had been sent out to capture him and defeat his expedition. But he eluded them, and his flotilla went boldly into the unexplored sea. That soon assumed a character new to the oldest mariners; and what perplexed Columbus sorely, the needle in the mariner's compass no longer pointed due north, but inclined westward. For a time all went well. Twice the cry of land was raised by Pinzon, claiming the pension promised by Queen Isabella, but it was a mere delusion. The men grew sullen, mutinous and threatening. The life of Columbus was in danger. At last he stood alone. On the seventh of October, led by the Pinzons, the men of all the vessels rising in arms demanded that Columbus should abandon his mad project and sail back. Never did his greatness of soul display itself more nobly. He awed them into submission. He had started to go to the Indies and he intended to pursue the voyage till, by the help of God, he found it.

That night was spent in watching, and as Columbus urged, in prayer. At ten o'clock, as he stood on the poop of the Santa Maria, he discerned a light moving in the darkness. The Pinta then ran ahead, and at two in the morning a sailor on board that caravel, John Rodriguez Bermejo,



discovered land. The cannon booming over the western wave announced the glad tidings, and Columbus, kneeling, intoned the *TE DEUM*, which was chanted with heartfelt joy. The ships now lay to in a reef-harbor of immense size, till morning should enable them to approach land safely.

On Friday, October 12, the rising sun discovered to their eyes an island clad in verdant groves of the mangrove tree; a lake whose



PORTRAIT OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

clear waters flashed in the morning sun lay near the inviting shore. No sight could be more charming to men whom long absence from land had driven almost to frenzy. Anchoring in the harbor, Columbus, now flushed with pardonable pride at the triumphant success, arrayed in a scarlet mantle, and bearing the

royal standard with the figure of Christ Crucified, landed in his cutter, as did the commanders of the other vessels. Planting the cross he knelt to adore the Almighty, kissing the earth to which His hand had guided the vessels. Uttering a prayer of singular beauty, which history has preserved, he rose, and named the island San Salvador, Holy Saviour. Then drawing his sword he form-

ally took possession in the name of Queen Isabella for her kingdoms of Castile and Leon.

The island was called by the natives Guanahani, and now bears the name of Turk's Island. And from Hawk's Nest Reef Harbor there burst on the view of the great discoverer so many islands around, that he knew not which to visit.

Some of the party now wandered around, full of wonder at strange plants, and flowers, and birds. Others with axes shaped a large cross. No human beings were seen, but at last a few naked forms appeared and cautiously drew near. The Europeans in their dress and arms were a strange spectacle to them, as they with their copper tint, their beardless faces, their want of all clothing, were to the Spaniards. A friendly intercourse began, and all was gladness.

Columbus planted the cross where he had set up the royal banner, and intoned hymns to thank God in a Christian spirit. Then continuing his voyage, he discovered several other islands, to which he gave the names of Santa Maria de la Concepcion Isabella, in honor of the Queen, Fernandina, in honor of the King. Then he reached the great island, Cuba, which he named Juana, in honor of the daughter of Isabella, and finally, Hispana, which, however, retains its Indian name, Hayti.

While exploring this maze of islands the Santa Maria stranded, and became a total wreck. The great discoverer then erected a little fort on the shore of Hayti, in the territory of the friendly Cacique Guacanagari, and leaving in it forty-two of his best men, sailed homeward in the Niña and Pinzon in the Pinta.

Terrible storms were encountered, and Columbus, fearing that he should never see Europe again, drew up an account, which he enclosed

FAC-SIMILE OF PORTIONS OF THE FIRST LETTER OF COLUMBUS,

*Published in 1493,*

*From the only known copy in the Ambrosian Library, Milan.*



**E**ñor por que se que aureis plazer dela grand  
victoria que nro señor me ha dado en meypate  
vos escrivo esta por la q̃l sabreys como ē rrrñj  
dias p̃ate alas yndias cō la armada que los illu  
strissimos Rey e Reyna nros señores me dieron  
donde yo falle muy muchas yslas pobladas con gente syn  
numero. y dellas todas he tomado posesiō por sus altezas  
con pregon y vadera real escedida y nō me fue cōtradicho:

ala espana mas a todos los cristianos ternan aqui refrige  
rio p̃ ganancia esto segun el fecho asi en brene fecha en la ca  
lanera sobze las yslas de canaria a xv. de febrero. Mill. e  
quatrocientos e nonenta e tres años.

Sara lo que mandareys      El almirante,

Signa que yenia dentro en la carta.

Despues desta escripto: y estando en mar de Castilla salpo  
tanto viento cōmigo. tul y fuste que me ha fecho descargar  
los namos por cost aqm en este puerto de lylbona oy q̃ fue  
la mayoz marañilla del mūdo adonde acorde escrīvir a sus  
alteza. En todas las yndias he siempre ballado los tempo  
rales como en mayo adonde yo fuy en rrrñj. dias e bolui  
en rrrvñj. salvo que estas tormentas me han detenido. rñj. di  
as coziendo por el mar. Dizen aqua todos los hombres  
dela mar que jamas onō tan mal yñierno no mī tātās per  
didās de naves, fecha a rñj. dias de mayo.

in a cask, in a cake of wax, and set adrift. At last, however, the *Niña* reached the Azores, but the Portuguese treacherously seized some of his men who landed to offer up their prayers in a chapel by the sea. With some difficulty he obtained their release, and continuing his voyage, on the 4th of March he was off the mouth of the Tagus, and, not without great risk, succeeded in bringing his storm-racked caravel into the roadstead of Rastello. Being thus driven into the waters of Portugal he wrote to the King, who at once invited him to Court. In spite of his chagrin at his own want of spirit in declining the offers made by Columbus, John II. now received him as he would a prince. Columbus had written letters to two officers of the Court of Queen Isabel, as well as to the sovereigns themselves. He was however anxious to reach them in person. At Palos the crew of the *Niña* were received as men rescued from the grave. To add to the general joy, in the midst of their exultation the *Pinta*, Pinzon's vessel, came slowly up the bay. It had been driven to the Bay of Biscay, whence Pinzon had written to the Court.

After fulfilling at La Rabida and other shrines vows made amid their perils and storms, Columbus with some of his party proceeded to Barcelona by way of Seville, bearing with him in his triumphal progress seven natives of the new-found world, with gold and animals, birds and plants, all alike strange to the eyes of Europe.





COLUMBUS RETURNING FROM HIS DISCOVERY OF AMERICA, RECEIVED BY FERDINAND  
AND ISABELLA AT BARCELONA.



## CHAPTER III.

Columbus is solemnly received by Ferdinand and Isabella at Barcelona—His second Voyage—Other Nations enter the Field of Discovery—Voyages of Cabot and Vesputius—The Name of the latter gives a Title to the New World—Columbus sails on his third Voyage—His Enemies—Bobadilla—Columbus arrested and sent to Spain in irons—His fourth Voyage—He beholds the Destruction of his Enemies by the hand of Providence—Reaches the Coast of North America—Returns to Spain—Dies at Valladolid—Strange Migrations of his Body—His Tomb at Havana.

THE fifteenth of April, 1493, was a glorious day for Barcelona. The whole city was astir. The great discoverer of a New World was to enter the city and be solemnly received by Ferdinand and Isabella. Beneath a canopy of cloth of gold, on two thrones, sat the Queen of Castile and the King of Aragon : and on a rich seat by them the Prince Royal. An arm-chair awaited him, who now approached. At the shouts of the people and the sound of music all eyes turned towards the city gates, and ere long the banner of the expedition was seen by the courtiers around the throne, as the procession made its slow way through the wondering crowd. The sailors of the *Niña*, with the strange products of the New World, trees and shrubs, fruits and aromatics, rude golden articles, the arms of the natives, birds, animals, and, strangest perhaps of all, several Indians wondering and wondered at. Richly attired, but modest, Columbus advanced. The Sovereigns arose from their thrones to meet him, and extended their hands to welcome the great Discoverer. He bent his knee in reverence, but they would

not permit it. Isabella bade him be seated and covered as a grandee of Spain. Then at their request he made his report of that wonderful voyage and explained how strange and new the islands were in their people, and their productions. All listened with breathless attention to this unlooked-for result of what had so long been regarded as a dream. It was the triumph of Columbus, the triumph of Isabella.

Then in that spirit of religion which influenced him and made him deem himself specially raised by God to bear the name of Christ to the New World, he expatiated on the field thrown open to Christianity, all were moved to tears.

Columbus's own letters, and letters of Peter Martyr and others, spread the news through Europe. Printing was then fifty years old, and the letter was printed in Spanish, in the strange gothic letter of the period. Of this book only one copy is now known, and we give a fac-simile of a page, that our young readers may see what printing was in that day, and what the first book in American history resembled. Latin was, however, the universal language, and the letter of Columbus to Sanchez, translated into Latin, was printed again and again.

The favor of the rulers of Spain did not end in the pomp of the reception. Substantial honors were bestowed on Columbus, and a large and well equipped fleet was at once prepared in which he was to carry over a large body of settlers, domestic animals, and all necessary for occupying the territory. The Grand Admiral with a stately retinue proceeded to Cadiz, and on the 25th of September, embarked in his second voyage in the *Maria Galanta*, with two other large caracs and fourteen caravels. Among those who sailed with him were Padre Marchena and the illustrious Las Casas. He reached Dominica on the 3d of November, and soon after an island to which he gave the name of his flag-



ship, *Maria Galanta*. Keeping on he discovered and named others of the Windward Islands, and then reached Porto Rico, called by the natives *Boriquen*. When he arrived at St. Domingo he found his fort in ruins. His men had all been massacred. Insubordination had broken out, and all had perished in various ways, though *Guacanagari*, true to Columbus, had endeavored to save them. Saddened as he was at this news, Columbus proceeded to found, at a suitable spot, the city of *Isabella*, the first European town in the New World. When the works in this city were well advanced, he sent back part of his fleet to Spain, and establishing a post further inland, proceeded on his voyage of discovery visiting Cuba, Jamaica and some smaller islands. Then he gave his whole attention to his settlement, which was in a very distracted condition, many of the settlers being turbulent and mutinous, with but little inclination to any serious work. Columbus, himself regarded with jealousy as a foreigner, had, notwithstanding his high rank as Admiral and Viceroy, great difficulty in establishing order. When he had, as he supposed, placed all on a better footing, he sailed back to Spain in 1496, leaving in command his energetic brother *Bartholomew*. On reaching Spain he found that his enemies had not been idle there, and that a strong prejudice had been created against him.

His two successful voyages were now the theme of conversation in Europe: and the courts which had ridiculed his projects and the reward he claimed, now saw their error and sought to retrieve it. Portugal had, we have seen, been the first to attempt to prevent Columbus from succeeding, and now protested against the famous line of demarcation drawn by Pope Alexander VI. between the Spaniards and Portuguese, and against the Papal Bull confirming the Spanish right of discovery.

England, where Bartholomew had pleaded in vain, now determined to attempt a voyage of exploration. It seems strange that the route of St. Brendan was again followed.

In 1496, John Cabot, a Venetian, by long residence if not by birth, was in England, where he had been established for some years. Full of energy he applied to the King, Henry VII., for a patent to seek new lands.

The cautious, money-loving King issued a patent authorizing Cabot and his three sons to search for islands, provinces or regions in the Eastern, Western or Northern seas, and as vassals of the English King to occupy the territory, but they were to bring all the products of the new found lands to the city of Bristol, and pay one fifth into the royal treasury, a provision very characteristic of a King who in his last will drove a close bargain as to the price of the religious services to be performed after his death.

Under this patent, John Cabot, accompanied by his son Sebastian, sailed from Bristol in May, 1497, with a single ship, to seek a northern passage to China. After a pleasant voyage of what he estimated to be seven hundred leagues, on the 24th day of June, 1497, he reached land at about the fifty-sixth degree of north latitude, among the frozen cliffs of Labrador. He had discovered North America in its most unpromising part. Seeking the northwest passage he ran along the coast for many leagues, planted the standard of England and the lion of St. Mark for Venice. Then he started again across the Atlantic, noticing two islands which he had not time to visit.

This summer trip of three months gave England her claim to North America.

His return gratified all England, from king to peasant, and

though it had revealed only a barren land, led to further grants from Henry VII.

This same year there sailed another explorer, and the most fortunate of all, for by a strange accident his name was given to the New World. This was Americus Vesputius, born at Florence, in Italy, in 1451, who had been for some time in Spain directing the commercial affairs of Lorenzo de Pier Francesco, one of the princely family of Medicis. He met Columbus in 1496, and seems to have enjoyed his friendship. In May, 1497, he sailed on a voyage of exploration, and running as he estimated a thousand leagues, passing the islands discovered by Columbus, reached the mainland. It is not easy to determine his course, but he seems to have reached Honduras and to have coasted north along the shore of the Gulf of Mexico till, doubling the southern cape of Florida, he again emerged on the Atlantic and ran northward for a month along our seaboard, to an excellent harbor where he built a small vessel. Thence he sailed back, reaching Cadiz in October, 1498.

By some, this voyage has been doubted, by others it is supposed to have been along South America. But a more careful examination leads us to the conclusion that to Americus Vesputius is due the honor of being the first to explore the extensive line of coast which our Republic holds, on the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico; and that he did so while the Cabots, starting from the north, were in part examining our Atlantic seaboard.

But while his countrymen were thus revealing to the world the existence of a new and mighty continent, teeming with animal and vegetable life, rich in all that nature can give, but occupied only by roving bands of savage men, Columbus was detained in Spain by the intrigues of his enemies and by the dull delays of stupid or malicious officials.

It was not till May, 1498, that he so far overcame all these obstacles as to be able again to embark: and in that month he set out on his third and most unhappy voyage.

That same month saw Sebastian Cabot sail from Bristol with two ships, and a number of volunteers eager to share in the perils and romance of the undertaking. He crossed the Atlantic, and in the 55th degree found himself in the midst of icebergs, which threatened him with destruction while they filled all hearts with wonder. In spite of the danger he sailed on, till on the 11th of June he reached an open sea which inspired him with hopes of reaching China; but his men became alarmed and compelled him to seek a milder climate. Running down along the coast he saw the immense shoals of codfish on the banks of Newfoundland, so numerous, some accounts say, that his ship could hardly get through them. Then they began to see inhabitants clad in skins, and opened trade with them. Of his voyage we have unfortunately no detailed accounts. He went south till he was at the latitude of Gibraltar and the longitude of Cuba, probably near Albemarle Sound, whence he steered back to England. In his northerly course he saw the polar bear feeding on fish, and apparently described its contests with the walruses, which it so often attempts to surprise asleep on the ice, but which, almost powerless there, seeks to gain the water and drag the bear down.

Vesputius and Cabot enjoyed lives of honor and respect. Both were frequently employed by monarchs and received substantial marks of favor. Cabot, in the Spanish service, visited Brazil, explored the La Plata, and was honored by Ferdinand with the title of Pilot Major of Spain, while Emperor Charles V. employed him in new discoveries, and when he returned to England, sought by great offers to induce him

to return. But he preferred England and died at Bristol in 1557, enjoying a pension given by Edward VI.

Vesputius was highly appreciated by the Spanish Kings, who knew his skill in cosmography, as geography was then called, and in the preparation of charts, recording the latest discoveries, to guide the ships constantly starting out of Spanish ports. But the King of Portugal for a time obtained his services, and he not only sailed on several Spanish expeditions, but commanded Portuguese fleets in which he explored the South American coast. He, too, held the title of Pilot Major under the Spanish Kings. Some have charged Americus Vesputius with gross injustice to Columbus in robbing him of the honor of discovering the New World by affixing his own name to it. But there is really no ground for this charge, and though the name America was formed from his Christian name, it was not done by him. The thing came about in this way: In 1507 a celebrated geographer named Waldseemuller published at St. Dié, a little town in Lorraine, one of the provinces recently taken from France by Prussia, a little work entitled "*Cosmographiæ Introductio*," and to it he added an edition of the four voyages of Vesputius, which had fallen into his hands. Not being familiar, it would seem, with the voyages of Columbus, he ascribed all the honor to Vesputius, and on his map first introduced the name America. Of this book there seems to have been a large edition, as it found its way to all parts of Europe, and as the name was more short and convenient than the term used by the Spaniards, "The Indies," it was adopted on maps generally.

In this same eventful year, Vasco de Gama, doubling the Cape of Good Hope, sailed through the Indian Ocean and planted the flag of Portugal on the shore of Hindostan.

On the 30th day of May, 1498, Columbus, for whom Providence had in store its greatest trials, sailed with six caravels from the Port of San Lucar de Barrameda, a Spanish port not far from Seville.

A French fleet lay in wait for him. Steering a southerly course, he touched at Madeira, whence he dispatched three vessels to St. Domingo, under command of his brother-in-law, Pedro de Arana, designing himself, though in ill health, to make a voyage of discovery before proceeding to that island in person. Taking a southwesterly course, he came before long into the region of those tropic calms, where the sun pours down its fatal heat, and not a breath of air seems to ruffle the surface of the ocean. For a week his vessels rolled like logs. Then, when wind came, he steered more northerly, suffering greatly, as the long calm had nearly exhausted their supply of water. Finally, on the last day of July, three mountain-peaks were seen, and to this island Columbus gave the name of Trinidad, in honor of the Trinity.

Near it he perceived a strong current, as if some mighty river were sweeping into the sea. When the tide rose, a still stranger spectacle met his eye; an immense tidal wave, rising as high as his masts, came rolling on, and bearing his caravel up, met the river current, standing like a watery mountain. He was off the mainland of South America, at the mouth of the Orinoco. In memory of his peril, he called it the Dragon's Mouth.

Exploring the coast for some days, he landed on Sunday, and planting a cross, had divine service celebrated. Friendly intercourse was opened with the natives, but Columbus, suffering from gout, and nearly blind from an affection of the eyes, felt that he must reach his colony in St. Domingo. There, Francisco Roldan, the judge in the colony, had revolted against Bartholomew Columbus, because he sought to protect the

Indians from the oppressions of men who sought gold by the most wicked means. Bartholomew had failed to quell the troubles, and even the crews of the vessels sent on from Madeira were won over by the malcontents.

Columbus himself arrived sick, exhausted, and, from the condition of his eyes, unfit for active duties.

He endeavored to conciliate, and pardoning the offenders, allowed all who chose to return to Spain in some vessels then ready to set sail. But they did not go till they had wrung from him humiliating conditions.

He then endeavored to restore peace on the island ; but Roldan and his party had driven the Indians to a spirit of retaliation and revenge. While endeavoring to appease these, fresh troubles arose among the settlers, and an attempt was made to assassinate Columbus, and he was on the point of flying with his brothers in a ship from the island.

Well would it have been for him had he done so. His enemies had reached Spain, and given their own version of affairs. The Chamber at Seville, intrusted with the management of affairs beyond the Atlantic, was already strongly prejudiced against Columbus. King Ferdinand, who had never been a warm friend to the great explorer, now declared against him openly. Even Isabella was staggered by the charges against him.

A sudden and terrible blow was prepared for Columbus.

The sovereigns resolved to send over a Commissary to restore order in the colony. For this post, requiring the highest qualities, they selected a mere tool of his enemies—a soldier unacquainted with the laws, a headstrong, violent man, brutal and unforgiving. This was the Commander Francis de Bobadilla.

While Columbus was absent from the city of San Domingo, engaged in establishing a strong fort at Conception, Bobadilla arrived with two caravels. He announced himself as Commissary sent to judge the rebels, but on landing, read his patents and an ordinance conferring on him the government and judicature of the islands and mainland of the Indies; and an order requiring Columbus to deliver up all the fortresses and public property into his hands. He at once seized not only these but the private property and papers of Columbus, many of which have never since been found.

But he was a little afraid that Columbus might resist, so he sent a Franciscan to induce the Admiral to meet him. Bartholomew was then at Xaragua, and Diego Columbus alone in San Domingo.

Columbus came in good faith, with no force to protect him. Seeing him about to fall into the trap, Bobadilla seized Diego Columbus, put him in irons, and sent him on board a caravel. When Columbus himself arrived, Bobadilla not only refused to see him, but gave orders for his immediate arrest. Thus was the discoverer of the New World, without the charge of a single crime, without investigation while holding his commission as Viceroy of the Indies, seized, hurried off to a prison, and manacled like a malefactor. No one was allowed to approach him, and no explanation given. Bartholomew was next seized and put in irons on a caravel apart from Diego.

We have seen what the shattered health of Columbus was on reaching San Domingo. Labor and anxiety had worn him down since his arrival. And now he lay on the stone floor of his dungeon, with very scanty clothing, suffering from pain, and denied any but the coarsest prison fare.

Then Bobadilla went to work to secure depositions from all who had



opposed Columbus; and when he had collected enough false charges to give color to his infamous acts, he sent an officer named Vallejo, with a body of soldiers, to bring Columbus from his dungeon.

"Whither do you take me, Vallejo?" asked the great man, who, feeling that no law, human or divine, was respected by his enemies, supposed he was to be led to the scaffold.

"On board the Gorda, your Excellency," replied the young officer, who was not destitute of respect for the illustrious victim.

"Is this true, Vallejo?"

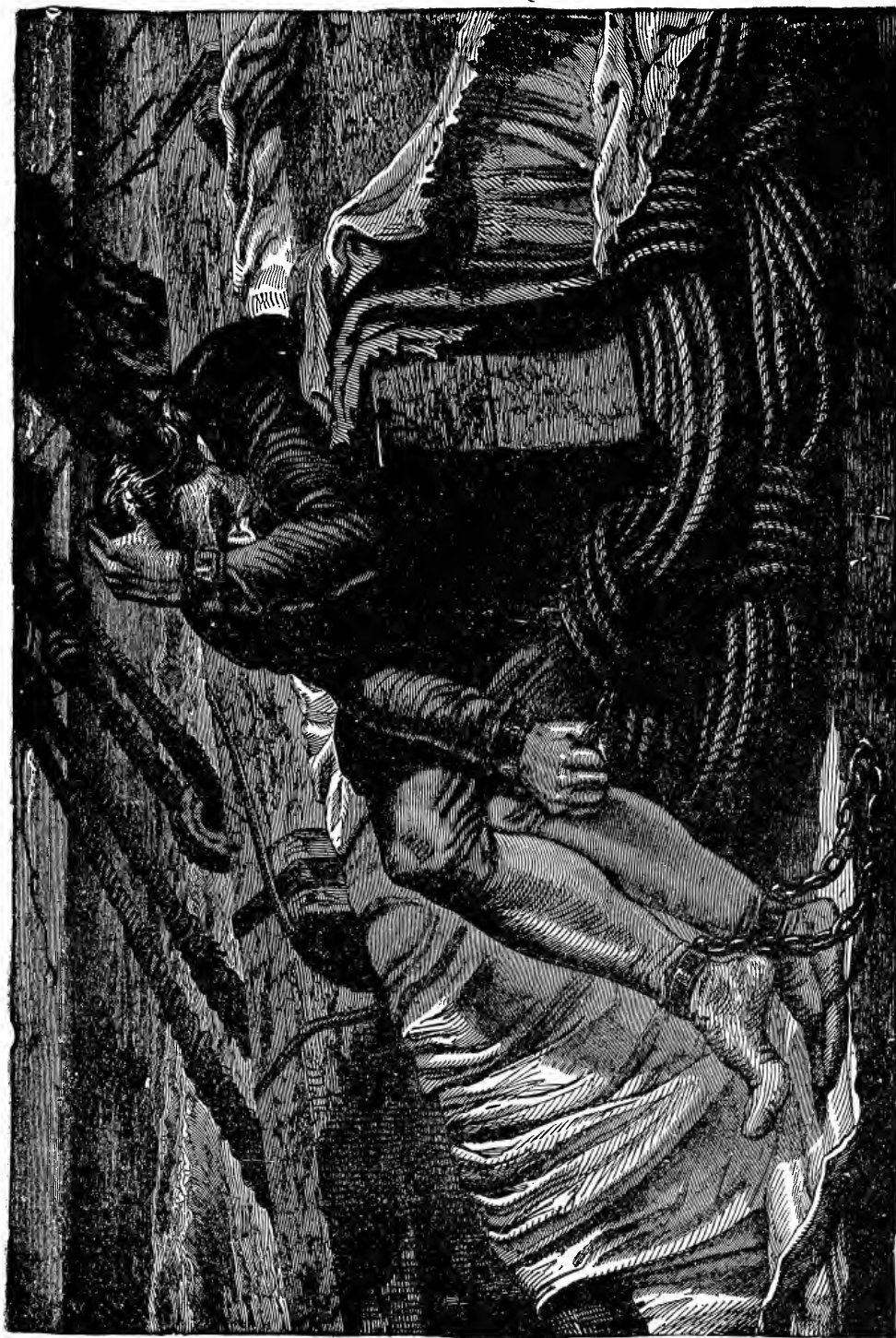
"By the life of your Excellency," replied the young officer, "I swear that I am about to conduct you to the caravel to embark."

With little delay he was carried forth, emaciated, sick, and helpless, and thus in irons borne to the hold of the Gorda, to which his two brothers had been already removed. And early in October the vessel weighed anchor, and he who had just crowned his explorations by discovering the mainland of the New World, was hurried across the Atlantic like a criminal.

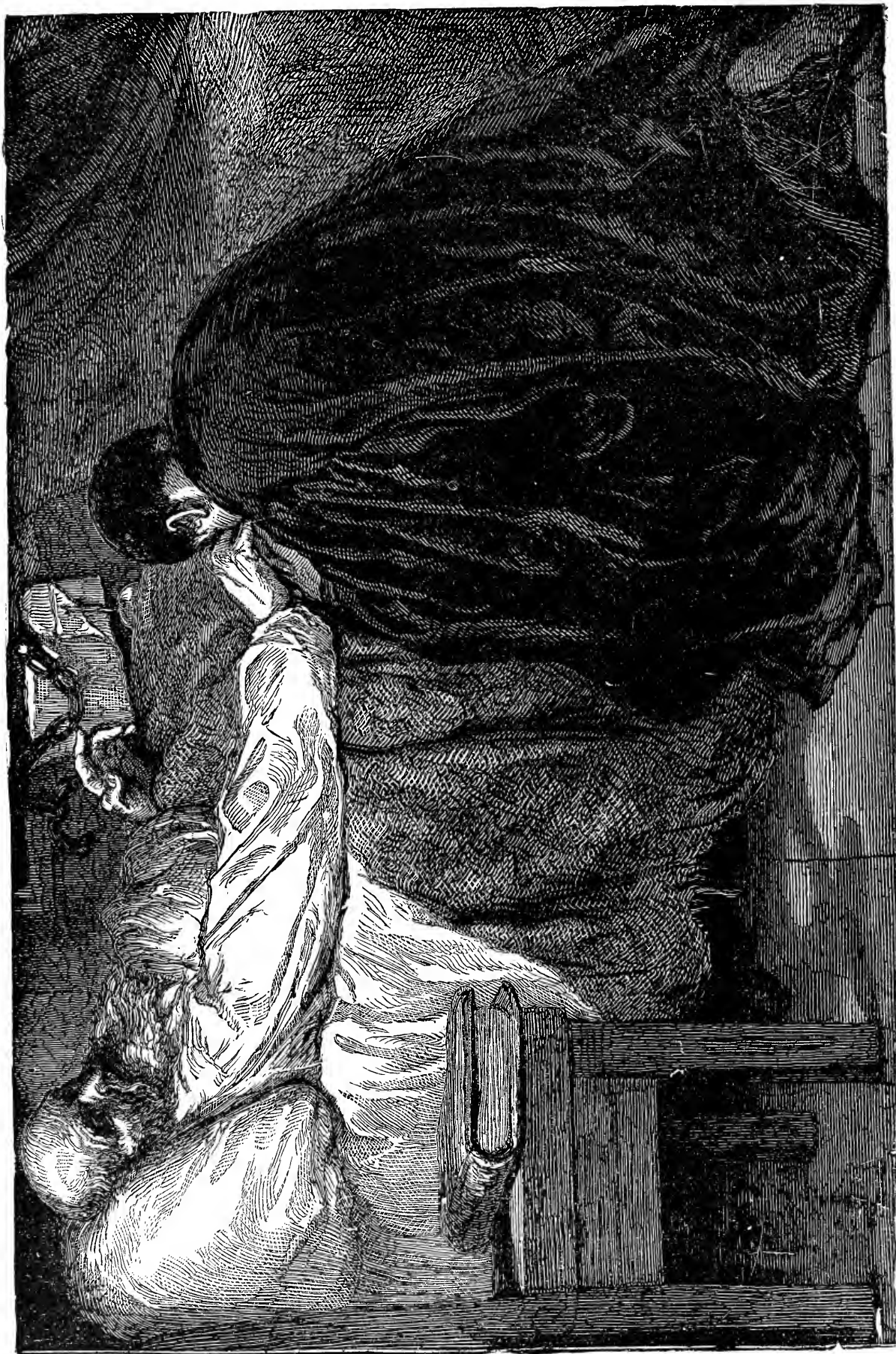
When from the deck of the vessel the shores of Hispaniola could no longer be discerned, the officers came to the illustrious man to beg him to allow them to remove his fetters. Columbus refused. They were put upon him in the name of their Sovereigns and he would not violate their orders.

A letter of his to a friend at Court reached there before any report of Bobadilla's, and was at once shown to Queen Isabella. Horrorstruck at the injustice to the great Discoverer, she ordered him and his brothers to be at once set at liberty, and supplied with money to proceed to court. She received him with tears. His conduct was justified, Bobadilla removed, but Ferdinand thwarted his return to the New World.

It was not till May, 1502, that Columbus was able to sail once more out into that ocean which he has made the pathway of the nations. He reached San Domingo, but was not allowed to enter port. To his experienced eye the air was full of portents of a coming tempest. A fleet rode at anchor in the harbor, ready to sail to Spain. It bore the brutal Bobadilla, his greatest enemy, Roldan, and many more who had bitterly persecuted him. They had accomplished their work, and having by every cruelty amassed riches, were now returning to Spain. Forgetting their hostility to him, Columbus warned them not to sail till the storm had passed. To their inexperienced eyes, all was serene. They laughed Columbus to scorn. Forth sailed the gay fleet, but in a moment all changed. The hurricane came on in all its fury, sweeping over sea and land with resistless power. Columbus was equal to the emergency which he had foreseen. Clear as a bell, amid the rattling of the spars and the whistling of the cordage, came his wise orders. His little fleet weathered the storm; but when the wind died away and the sea grew calm, the gay fleet of his enemies had vanished. It had gone down with all their ill-got wealth. Pursuing his voyage of discovery, Columbus reached Honduras and coasted along to Panama. This was his last voyage. Amid severe storms he finally reached Spain, on the seventh of November, 1503. Shattered in health by all that he had undergone, he lay sick at Seville when another blow came, the death of his true friend Queen Isabella. His health now rapidly declined. He reached Valladolid, but it was only to die neglected and forgotten in a room at an inn: the walls unadorned except by the chains which bound his limbs on the Gorda, and which he had never allowed out of his sight after that period of suffering. Columbus breathed his last May 20, 1506, surrounded by



COLUMBUS IN CHAINS ON BOARD THE GORDA.



DEATH OF COLUMBUS.

his sons, and a few faithful friends, comforted with the rites of the religion to which he was so devoted in life.

He was buried in the chapel of the Franciscan friars at Valladolid, but his remains were before long transferred to the church of the Carthusian monks in Seville. It had been his wish to be in the New World he had discovered, and about the year 1540 the bones of the great Columbus were borne across the Atlantic; they were then deposited in the Cathedral of St. Domingo, in a vault on the right of the high altar. Spain abandoned the Island of St. Domingo in 1795, but her officials, when they left the city, took up and conveyed to Havana what were regarded as the bones of Christopher Columbus. A tablet, of which we give an accurate picture, is still to be seen in the Cathedral at Havana, to mark the spot where they were placed. But in 1877 a case was discovered in the Cathedral of St. Domingo bearing the name of Christopher Columbus, and the bones found within it are regarded by many as the genuine remains of the Discoverer of the New World.





TOMB OF COLUMBUS, IN THE CATHEDRAL, HAVANA.





1. Dingley, Maine.

2. Dolliver, Iowa.

3. McCreary, Kentucky.

4. Durborow, Illinois.

5. McKenna, California.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS.



# THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

## ITS INCEPTION, DEVELOPMENT, AND HISTORY.



THE organization of the International Exposition at Chicago, Ill., was due to the success of the Centennial Exposition which took place in Philadelphia in 1876. This success, unexpected and unprecedented, turned the minds of all as with one accord towards the coming four hundredth anniversary in 1892 of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. The press and orators throughout the country took this text for the subject of hundreds of articles and speeches, all of which tended in the direction of another grand International Exposition in commemoration of the greatest event of modern times.

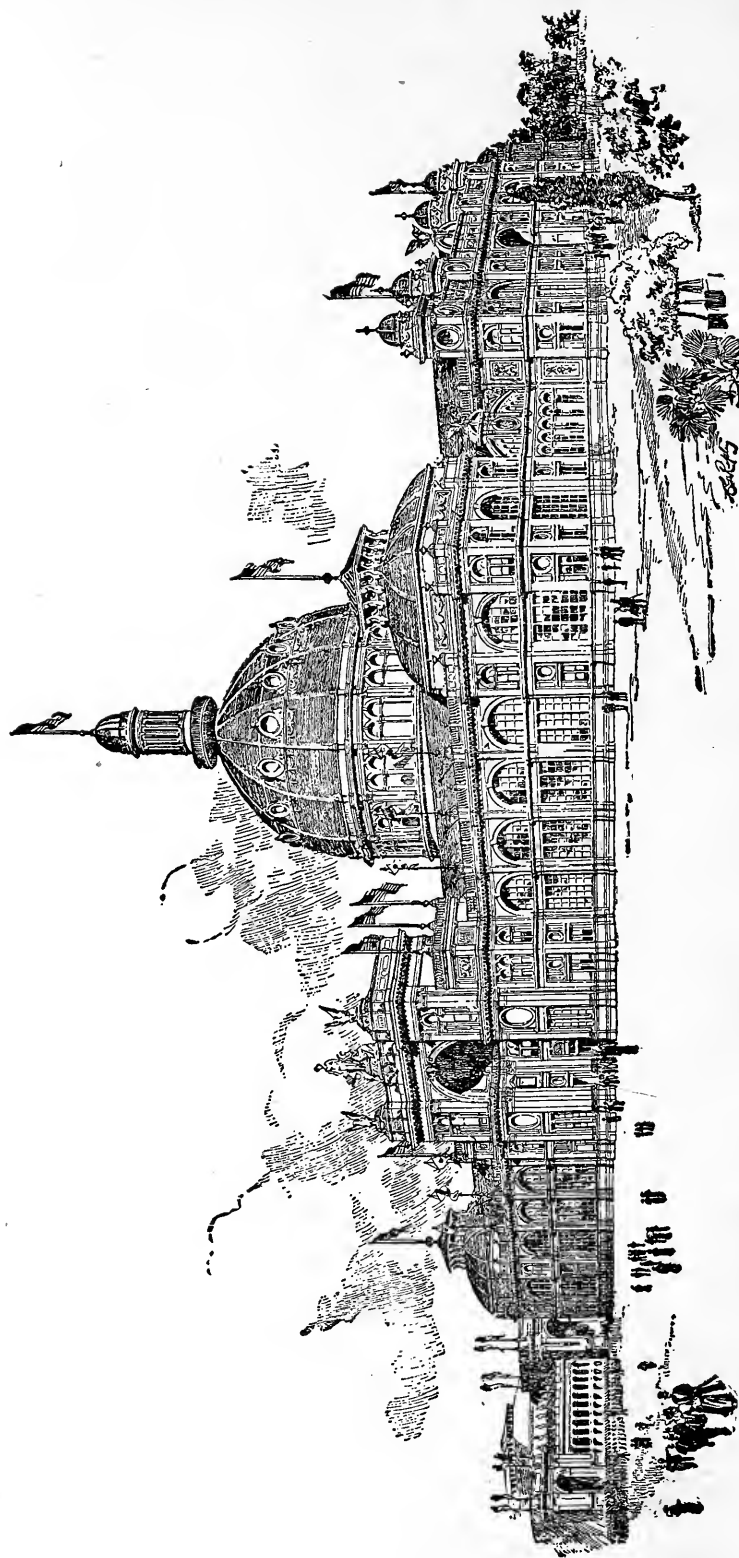
Movements in the same direction, that is so far as commemoration of the event of 1492 was concerned, now became very general, not only in America, but in Europe. Spain and Italy, Mexico and San Domingo, all began to display deep interest in the forthcoming anniversary, and St. Louis, Chicago, New York, Brooklyn, and Washington began to look forward, each of them, to their possible selection as the locality for an International Exposition which should be grander in scope and more original in plan than all its predecessors. The first enthusiasm in this direction moderated during the next ten years, but it was renewed with the splendid accomplishment of the Paris Exposition of 1889. The preparations for this undertaking were on the grandest scale, occupying three years, and during that period renewed attention was directed in the United States towards a similar end. The first conception as to an exposition for 1892 took the form of one whose design is best expressed in its title, "The Three Americas Exhibition." The plan originated in Washington, and during 1888 was so far advanced that on June 16, of that year, a bill submitted by the promoters of the undertaking was favorably and unanimously reported to the House of Representatives by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. This bill was entitled "A Bill to Provide for a Permanent Exposition of the Three Americas at the National Capital in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of the Discovery of America." It was designed to submit to Congress in 1889 a bill providing an appropriation of \$5,000,000 by the United States as its share of the expenses of the Three Americas Exposi-

tion. The display of the industrial work of North, South, and Central America so as to make up the proposed Exposition was fixed to take place in Washington City, in 1892. A Board of Promotion was organized, of which William Claflin, of Massachusetts, was President, and correspondence was carried on with prominent persons throughout the country and with the Ministers from South and Central American countries, and Mexico, with a view to sounding them in regard to the proposed plan. The replies received in every instance were to the fullest extent congratulatory and encouraging.

But all of this activity in the direction of appointing the city of Washington as the locality where should be held the suggested commemorative Exposition, speedily stirred up, not only the general enterprise of the country, but a jealous anxiety on the part of other cities to gain for themselves the advantages which such an exhibition promised. These cities have been already named, and each one of them now began to canvass the entire subject, through the press and otherwise. Of course each city vaunted its special facilities and advantages as a site with the hope of grasping the wished-for boon. Washington made the strongest claim in the beginning on the ground of its having taken the initiative and having made such preparations as already gave it a long start on its sister cities. Besides, it was argued for Washington that to have the Exhibition there would give it at once a national character, while forcing Congress to contribute largely towards its success. New York claimed the exhibition on the ground of being the Metropolis of America, the chief seat of its wealth and enterprise and the entrepôt between the rest of the continent and Europe. So far did the movement go in New York that a temporary organization was effected and arrangements were undertaken looking towards the acquisition of the necessary site. The great and flourishing city of Chicago made its bid for the Exposition, on the ground of its central location, its enormous wealth, generosity, and enterprise, and the wide opportunities which it offered to produce such a mammoth Exposition as was under consideration, with a due regard for its proper demands and to the dignity of the whole country. Eventually the question of locality fell between these three cities, each of which fought earnestly for the privilege. It is probable that New York owed its lack of success to the fact that it was unable to afford a suitable site, without using its great Central Park, an act against which its entire population uprose. Besides this there were political and other considerations, matters of real estate speculation, etc., which also militated against the possible selection of New York for the purpose in hand. The struggle



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

waxed stronger and more earnest as time went on, until it was finally found advisable to permit the advocates of the different cities to appear before a special committee of the United States Senate and display their several claims, whereupon Congress should decide between them. In accordance with this determination delegates representing Washington, New York, St. Louis, and Chicago appeared before the committee and with great eloquence and the submission of all kinds of statistics pleaded the cause, each of his particular favorite. Perhaps the strongest argument used was offered in behalf of Chicago, which was finally chosen, and that was the presentment before the committee of a paper dated January 11, 1890, to the following effect :

The undersigned certify that the sum of \$5,000,000 has been subscribed for the World's Exposition of 1892 in Chicago by bona fide subscribers who are under the laws of the State of Illinois individually liable for their subscriptions ; and we further certify that the books and lists containing said subscriptions for the full amount of said \$5,000,000 are in charge of Mr. Lyman J. Gage, Vice-President of the First National Bank of the City of Chicago, Chairman of the Finance Committee of said World's Exposition of 1892.

E. F. CRAGIN,  
Secretary.

DEWITT C. CREGIER,  
Chairman Ex. Com.

Further it was shown in behalf of Chicago that so far from not possessing the adequate facilities for such a great Exposition as was contemplated, this being unfortunately the case with regard to the other competing cities, Chicago could show an aggregate of two thousand acres in its various parks, all connected by magnificent boulevards ; and that of these two thousand acres, over nine hundred and fifty were in Jackson and Washington Parks, which were within half a mile of one another and connected by a broad boulevard. Besides these advantages stress was laid on the fact that twenty-four different railroads had terminals in Chicago, these railroads being connected within the city by belt lines and other tracks forming a complete network of railroad tracks for the interchange of freight and passenger traffic. It was also shown that the park facilities indicated, were specially and peculiarly adapted for the purpose in hand by reason of their splendid water front on Lake Michigan and other water advantages which could be made very important accessories to a great Exposition, both useful and ornamental. It was alleged for Chicago that her steam railroads could convey 148,333 passengers per hour, or 2,670,000 people per day of eighteen hours ; that her steam-

ship lines to other ports could carry 17,000 per day of eighteen hours; and her excursion boats plying between points in and around the city 14,160 passengers per hour, or 255,000 per day of eighteen hours. The aggregate capacity by rail and water would therefore be 162,495 per hour, or 2,942,030 per day, while this could be increased by laying additional tracks and building additional boats. Not only this, but for the convenience of those living in different parts of the country more than forty lines of through passenger and sleeping-cars connected Chicago with the termini in other cities.

It was declared as the judgment of the experts who had investigated the subject that such an Exhibition as was designed would cost \$14,000,000, as follows:

Buildings and preparation and adornment of grounds . . . . .	\$7,000,000
Administrative and other expenses . . . . .	3,000,000
Contingent fund . . . . .	4,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$14,000,000

It was estimated that this sum would be obtained as follows:

Subscription fund . . . . .	\$5,000,000
Receipts from sale of privileges . . . . .	1,000,000
Receipts from fifteen million admissions at 50 cents . . . . .	7,500,000
Sale of material after Exposition closed . . . . .	500,000
	<hr/>
Total estimated resources . . . . .	\$14,000,000

The estimate with regard to probable receipts from sales of privileges and admissions was made from the experience of the Centennial Exposition of Philadelphia in 1876, and that of Paris in 1889. These statements were made in behalf of Chicago by Mr. Edward T. Jeffery, of that city, and although the claims of New York were voiced by that eloquent orator and able diplomatist, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, the preponderating weight of influence fell in favor of Chicago, and that city was accordingly chosen as the locality for the Exposition of 1892-3. The idea of a "Three Americas Exposition" had already given place to that of a mammoth World's Fair, or International Exposition, which should surpass in extent of area, as in general beauty of structure and completeness of detail, all similar Exhibitions that had preceded it.

For the purpose of carrying out the undertaking a bill was drawn and laid before Congress, and was passed and finally approved April 25, 1890, in which the undertaking was called "The World's Columbian Exposition," to be held under the auspices and supervision of the United States Government, whose functions should be exercised by the World's Columbian Commission, as provided by the Act; the participants in the Exposition to include not only the United States Government and the States and Territories of the American Union, but also such foreign nations as should decide to take part in it. To this latter end the President of the United States on December 24, 1890, proclaimed the Exposition to the World, and invited foreign nations to participate in it.

The bill as passed was entitled:

### AN ACT

To provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an International Exposition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the product of the soil, mine, and sea, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois.

The preamble to the Act went on as follows:

WHEREAS, It is fit and appropriate that the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America be commemorated by an Exposition of the resources of the United States of America, their development, and of the progress of civilization in the New World; and

WHEREAS, Such an Exhibition should be of a national and international character, so that not only the people of our Union and this continent, but those of all nations as well, can participate, and should therefore have the sanction of the Congress of the United States; therefore,

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* that an Exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and products of the soil, mine, and sea, shall be inaugurated in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-two, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That a Commission to consist of two commissioners from each State and Territory of the United States, and from the District of Columbia, and eight commissioners at large, is hereby constituted to be designated as the World's Columbian Commission.

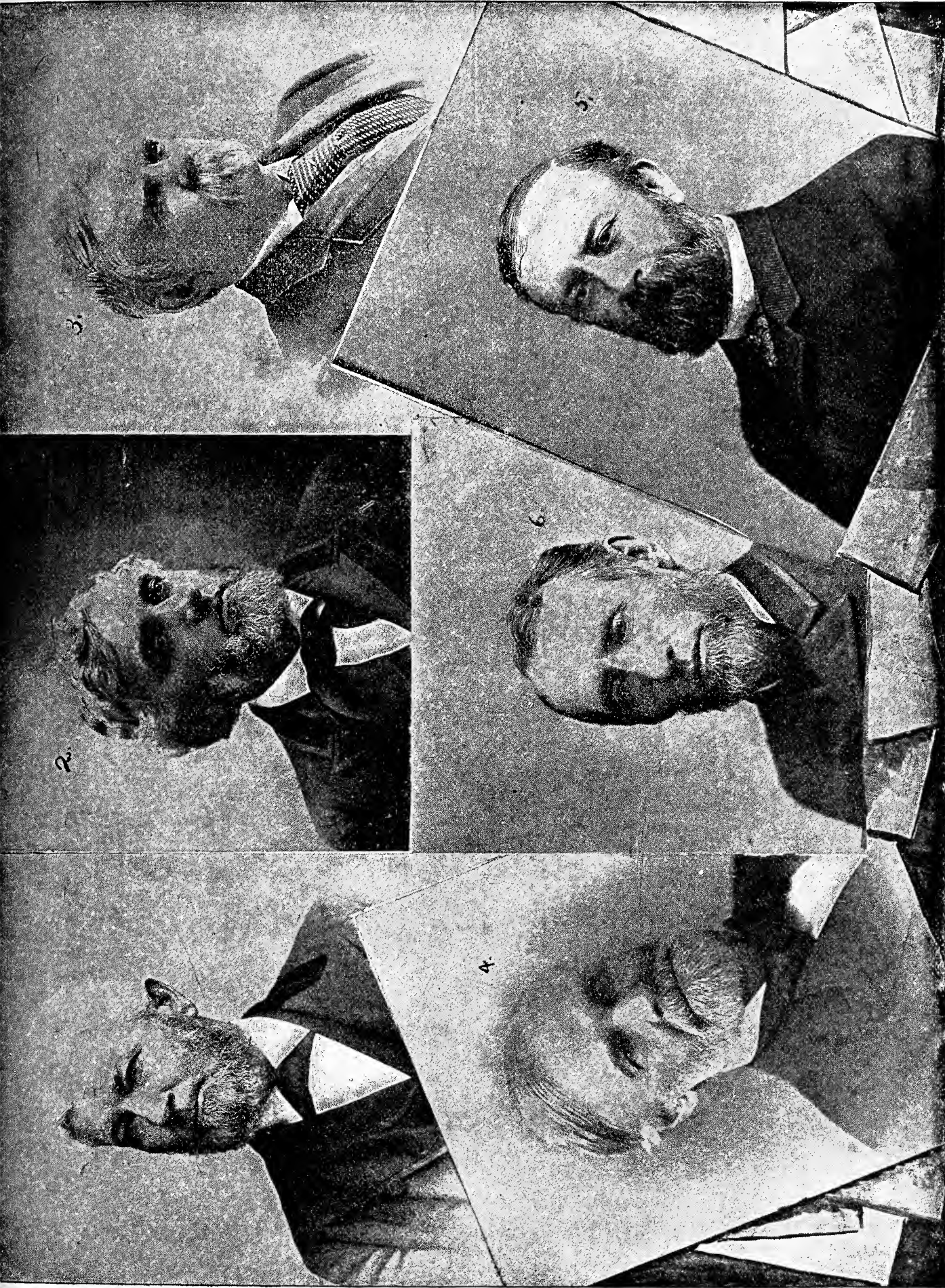
Other sections established the mode of appointment and functions of the commissioners; authorized the acceptance for the purposes of the Exposition of a suitable site, plans and specifications of the buildings to be erected at the



expense of and by the corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois, known as "The World's Exposition of eighteen hundred and ninety-two"; provided that the said Commission should be satisfied that the said corporation had an actual *bona fide* and valid subscription to its capital stock, which would secure the payment of at least five millions of dollars, of which not less than five hundred thousand dollars had been paid in, and that the further sum of five million dollars, making in all ten million dollars, would be provided by said corporation in ample time for its needful use during the prosecution of the work for the complete preparation for said Exposition. It was further provided that the Commission should allot space for exhibitors, determine the plan and scope of the Exposition, appoint judges and examiners, award premiums, and generally have charge of all intercourse with the exhibitors and the representatives of foreign nations. The Commission was also required to appoint a Board of Lady Managers, which should have a member on each committee authorized to award prizes for exhibits which might be produced in whole or in part by female labor. The Act further empowered the President to hold a naval review in New York Harbor in April, 1893, and to extend to foreign nations an invitation to send ships of war to join the United States Navy in rendezvous at Hampton Roads, and proceed thence to said review. The President was further empowered and directed to make arrangements for the unveiling of a statue of Christopher Columbus at Washington, with appropriate ceremonies and civic and military parades, under his general direction after said naval review, and not less than five days before the opening of said Exposition, and to invite the attendance thereat of foreign representatives.

It was further ordered that said Commission should provide for the dedication of the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition, in said city of Chicago, on the twelfth day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, with appropriate ceremonies; and that said Exposition should be thrown open to visitors, not later than the first day of May, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and should be closed at such time as the Commission might determine, but not later than the thirtieth day of October thereafter.

(The period for the World's Fair dedication ceremonies, to take place at Chicago, was afterwards postponed by special Act of Congress from the 12th to the 21st of October, 1892, on account of the Columbus Commemorative Ceremonies, to take place in New York, from October 8th to October 13th, both inclusive.)



1. Wilson, Iowa. 2. Hiscock, New York. 3. Vest, Missouri. 4. Sherman, Ohio. 5. Vilas, Wisconsin. 6. Cullom, Illinois.

MEMBERS OF THE U. S. SENATE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION COMMITTEE.



The Act of Congress further ordered that all articles which should be imported from foreign countries, with the sole purpose of exhibition at the said Exposition, upon which there should be a tariff or custom duty, should be admitted free of payment of duty, customs fees, or charges under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury should prescribe; but it should be lawful at any time during the Exposition to sell to deliver at the close of the Exposition any goods or property imported for and actually on exhibition in the Exposition buildings or on its grounds, subject to such regulations for the security of the revenue and for the collection of import duties as the Secretary of the Treasury should prescribe: Provided, that all such articles when sold or withdrawn for consumption in the United States should be subject to the duty, if any, imposed upon such articles by the revenue laws in force on the day of importation, and all penalties prescribed by law should be applied and enforced against such articles and against the persons who might be guilty of any illegal sale or withdrawal. The sum of twenty thousand dollars was ordered appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury for purposes connected with the admission of foreign goods to the Exposition. It was also ordered that the Commission authorized by the Act should exist no longer than until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

Power was given to the Government of the United States to exhibit from its Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution, the United States Fish Commission, and the National Museum, such articles and materials as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the Government in time of peace and its resources as a war power, tending to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptation to the wants of the people; and to this end it was authorized to create a special board charged with all necessary arrangements. Specific Government exhibits were ordered, including a life-saving station, fully equipped, and four hundred thousand dollars were allowed for the construction of the Government building, one hundred thousand dollars being immediately appropriated to be applied under the direction and authority of the Secretary of the Treasury. It was provided further that the United States should not be liable on account of the erection of buildings or any other expenses for a sum exceeding in the aggregate one million five hundred thousand dollars. Arrangements were made under the Act for the expenses for transportation and subsistence of Commissioners and alternate Commissioners while necessarily absent from their homes on the business of the Commission.

The above gives a comparatively brief summary of the Act of Congress, which in its entirety included about three thousand words. From the time of its passage until the late summer of 1892, the Chicago projectors of the Columbian Exposition were earnestly engaged in an effort to induce Congress to make a more liberal appropriation of money for the expenses of the Exhibition than that body had up to that time seen fit to do. After a great deal of discussion in both Houses, and with the manifestation of considerable opposition, not only on the floors of Congress, but through the press, a bill was presented authorizing the appropriation by Congress of five million dollars, but this amount was eventually cut down to two million five hundred thousand dollars, and with a tag at the end of it ordering that the Exposition should be closed on Sundays. In this form it passed both Houses, and became a law by the signature of the President, August 5, 1892. In the meantime the sundry civil bill in passage carried with it several special appropriations, some of which had been pared down in committee, among which were four hundred and eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars for the Government exhibit, two hundred and thirty thousand dollars for the National Commission, of which one hundred and ten thousand dollars went to the Board of Lady Managers, and five thousand dollars for the Director-General's contingent allowance.

Of the States and Territories that accepted invitations to be represented at the Chicago Exposition, the following table gives a list, with the amount of the appropriation of each up to the date of the present writing:

Arizona.....	\$30,000	Florida .....	\$100,000
California.....	300,000	Kansas .....	100,000
Colorado.....	100,000	Oregon .....	100,000
Delaware.....	10,000	Texas.....	300,000
Idaho.....	20,000	Maryland .....	100,000
Illinois.....	800,000	Connecticut .....	50,000
Indiana.....	75,000	Mississippi .....	50,000
Iowa.....	50,000	New Hampshire .....	25,000
Maine.....	40,000	New Jersey.....	20,000
Massachusetts .....	75,000	New Mexico.....	25,000
Michigan.....	100,000	North Carolina .....	25,000
Minnesota.....	50,000	North Dakota .	25,000
Missouri.....	150,000	Ohio. ....	100,000
Montana .....	50,000	Pennsylvania .....	300,000
Nebraska.....	50,000	Rhode Island ....	25,000



Vermont .....	\$15,000	Georgia.....	\$100,000
Washington .....	100,000	Louisiana.....	50,000
West Virginia.....	40,000	South Dakota.....	80,000
Wisconsin.....	65,000	New York.....	300,000
Wyoming.....	30,000	Kentucky .....	100,000
Alabama .....	50,000	Utah .....	100,000
Arkansas .....	100,000		

Some of these figures received modification, either as to increase or decrease, on after consideration by the legislatures of the several States and Territories. Of these States and Territories nearly all made arrangements for the erection of special State buildings, many of them of most beautiful design and finished architecture. The entire cost to the States and Territories represented at the Exposition was estimated at five million dollars. All the foreign nations were officially invited by President Harrison to participate in the Exposition by the erection of buildings, by Government exhibits, and by sending official representatives. Of these the following, with the figures given, accepted invitations and made appropriations:

Argentine Republic.....	\$100,000	Ceylon.....	\$40,000
Austria.....	149,100	Jamaica .....	20,000
Boliva .....	30,700	Trinidad .....	15,000
Brazil.....	600,000	Guatemala... ..	120,000
Chile .....	100,000	Honduras .....	20,000
Colombia.....	100,000	Japan .....	630,765
Costa Rica. ....	150,000	Mexico. . . . .	50,000
Ecuador.....	125,000	Dutch Guiana.....	10,000
France .....	650,000	Dutch West Indies.....	5,000
Germany.....	214,200	Nicaragua .....	30,000
Great Britain.....	125,000	Norway .....	53,600
Barbadoes.....	6,000	Paraguay .....	100,000
British Guiana.....	25,000	Peru .....	125,000
British Honduras.....	7,500	Salvador .....	12,000
Canada.....	100,000	Cuba.....	25,000
Cape Colony.....	25,000	Sweden.....	67,000

In connection with the exhibits of foreign nations a branch of what was termed The Department of Publicity and Promotion, had in its charge the advertising and announcement of the Exhibition abroad. This was called the Foreign Press Division, whose duty was the preparation of letters of announcement and articles concerning the Exposition for circulation through the

Foreign Press. For this purpose about one hundred forms of World's Fair notes in French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, etc., were sent out, besides a very large number of special articles prepared for selected journals and publications, about thirteen thousand lithographs, all distributed through Europe, and as many as twenty thousand electrotypes supplied to more than one thousand foreign papers and magazines. The result of this course was that nearly eight hundred foreign newspapers and a thousand clippings in foreign languages came into the Department of Publicity and Promotion every week. Besides the countries already named, these included excerpts from newspapers in Japan, Syria, Turkey, Russia, Greece, Bulgaria, Servia, Roumania, Hungary, from India and Egypt, from South Africa and even from Madagascar and New Caledonia. The Foreign Press Division was organized by Major Moses P. Handy, Chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion, this department being, perhaps, the most important single factor in forwarding the interests of the Columbian Exposition. The Foreign Press Division, in giving publicity abroad to the intention and scope of the Exposition, dealt largely with United States Ministers and Consuls at foreign capitals and seaports, and through them obtained addresses of persons likely to be interested in the Exposition, either as exhibitors or as visitors. To these Consuls and Ministers great packages of printed matter were frequently sent for distribution within their several departments. Besides this, Major Handy, with the Hon. Ben Butterworth and other gentlemen, went abroad and personally visited the leading capitals in the interest of the Exposition.

The officers of the Exposition, as originally appointed, comprised the following:

### THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN COMMISSION.

*President,*

THOMAS W. PALMER, of Michigan.

*1st Vice-President,*

THOMAS M. WALLER, of Connecticut.

*2d Vice-President,*

M. H. DE YOUNG, of California.

*3d Vice-President,*

DAVIDSON B. PENN, of Louisiana.



*4th Vice-President,*

GORTON W. ALLEN, of New York.

*5th Vice-President,*

ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS, of North Carolina.

*Secretary,*

JOHN T. DICKINSON, of Texas.

## COMMISSIONERS AT LARGE.

*Commissioners.**Alternates.*

AUGUSTUS G. BULLOCK, Worcester, Mass.      HENRY INGALLS, Wiscasset, Me.

GORTON W. ALLEN, Auburn, N. Y.      LOUIS FITZGERALD, New York, N. Y.

PETER A. B. WIDENER, Philadelphia, Pa.      JOHN W. CHALFANT, Pittsburg, Pa.

THOMAS W. PALMER, Detroit, Mich.      JAMES OLIVER, South Bend, Ind.

RICHARD C. KERENS, St. Louis, Mo.      R. W. FURNAS, Brownsville, Neb.

WILLIAM LINDSAY, Frankfort, Ky.      P. J. WALSH, Atlanta, Ga.

HENRY EXALL, Dallas, Tex.      H. L. KING, San Antonio, Tex.

MARK L. McDONALD, Santa Rosa, Cal.      THOMAS BURKE, Seattle, Wash.

The first president of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Corporation of the Exposition, Mr. W. T. Baker, resigned his office August 5th, 1892, on account of ill health, and was succeeded by Mr. H. N. Higginbotham. Up to this time the management of the affairs of the Exposition had been in the hands of two bodies, the Board of Control of the National Commission and the Committee of Directors of the Illinois Company—a fact which resulted on many occasions in clashing of opinions or interests. On August 19th, 1892, these two bodies came to a signed agreement by which the business of the Exposition was to be managed. This agreement abolished nearly all the existing committees of the directory, and placed Director-General Davis and Chief of Construction Burnham directly under the authority of a council of four, over which the president, Mr. Higginbotham, *ex officio*, presided; the director-general still remaining the chief executive of the Exposition. The written compact by which this arrangement was effected, and which is most important as a contribution to the history of the Exposition, inasmuch as it

was the final practical body of law governing and directing the whole affair—this agreement was as follows :

WHEREAS, It has now been clearly demonstrated that the general work of the Exposition, including not only the general administration thereof, but, as well, the installation of exhibits, can only be practically, economically, and efficiently conducted through the medium of a small body invested with the concentrated powers in this behalf of the World's Columbian Exposition, and capable of exercising such power and authority with promptitude when and as occasion requires ; and,

WHEREAS, It is the sense and determination of this Committee of Conference, after full discussion and careful consideration, that present exigencies imperatively demand the immediate creation and constitution of such body, as, in the judgment of this Committee of Conference, any further delay in the creation and constitution thereof would impede progress in the Exposition work and tend to produce conflict and complication between the several agencies actively engaged in the prosecution thereof, calculated to produce effects more or less disastrous ; therefore,

BE IT AND IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED, By this Committee of Conference, as expressive of its conclusion and determination of the question of difference between the World's Columbian Commission and the World's Columbian Exposition, for the consideration and determination whereof this committee has been convened, as follows, to wit :

1. There shall be a board, to consist of four members, whereof two shall be appointed by the World's Columbian Exposition, who shall be members of its directory, and two by the Board of Control of the World's Columbian Commission, who shall be members of that body, and whose terms of service shall be at the pleasure of the respective appointing powers. This board shall be styled and designated as "Council of Administration." The Council of Administration is hereby invested with and shall have and exercise the powers and functions hereinafter designated and conferred.

The said Council of Administration shall organize by the election of one of its own members as chairman and the election of a secretary, who shall not thereafter be a member or employee of either of the creative bodies and whose duties shall be defined in the manner hereinafter designated, and who shall receive such compensation as shall be prescribed by said council in its by-laws, which salary, together with the necessary expenses of conducting the business of said secretary's office, shall be paid by the World's Columbian Exposition. The members of said Council of Administration shall each receive a salary for his services at the rate of \$500 a month so long as he shall continue to be a member thereof, which shall be paid to the appointees of the World's Columbian Exposition by that corporation, and to the appointees of the Board of

Control of the World's Columbian Commission out of the fund appropriated by Congress on account of the World's Columbian Commission. The said Council of Administration shall have absolute and final jurisdiction and control over all matters of general administration of the Exposition, including the installation of exhibits and all agencies employed and to be employed in that behalf; but this shall not be so construed as to authorize the said Council of Administration to expend the moneys of the World's Columbian Exposition, unless expressly authorized by the directors of the Executive Committee of that corporation; nor to expend any money appropriated by Congress on account of the World's Columbian Commission, unless expressly authorized thereto by the said commission or its Board of Control. The said Council of Administration shall have authority to adopt by-laws governing the order and manner of its proceedings, and defining and prescribing the duties of its chairman and secretary, and to amend the same from time to time as may be deemed advisable.

Two members, provided they be, respectively, appointees of each of the said bodies, shall constitute a quorum, and in the event that there be three present at any session of that council, the appointee of that body which has then but one representative present shall be the proxy of his absent colleague, and be authorized, as such, to cast the vote of such absentee as fully as if the latter were present. It shall be the duty of said Council of Administration to make monthly reports of all its proceedings to the World's Columbian Exposition and to the Board of Control of the World's Columbian Commission, and it may make special reports at any time to either or both of said bodies when, in its judgment, it is advisable to do so, or when specially requested by either of said bodies, it shall do so.

2. The Director-General should have general charge of the installation of all exhibits and the control and management of the same, to the closing of the work of the Exposition, through the department chiefs, under the system heretofore established and now recognized by law as existing agencies. He shall have exclusively to do with all exhibitors in their connection with or relation to the Exposition; and to the end that the powers and duties of the Director-General in this regard may be more effectively and practically exercised, he shall have the power to make requisition upon the Director of Works (an office to be hereinafter and hereby created) to supply the necessary force and material to install the exhibits, maintain their custody, and protect the interests of exhibitors to the end of the Exposition. In all matters the Director-General shall be under and subject to the control and direction of the said Council of Administration.

3. There shall be an officer, to be known as the "Director of Works," to be appointed by the World's Columbian Exposition, who shall have the employment (subject to the approval and confirmation of said Council of Administration) and general charge of all the working forces within the

grounds of the Exposition necessary to the maintenance of order, the protection of property from fire or other destructive elements, to supply heat, light, water and sewerage, the care of the grounds and all service necessary to the practical administration of the Exposition inside the grounds; subject, however, expressly to the control of the Director-General, in so far as such forces and service may be necessary for the installation of exhibits, the protection of the rights of exhibitors and the care and custody of their exhibits to the end of the Exposition. In all matters the Director of Works shall be under and subject to the control and direction of the said Council of Administration.

4. The said Council of Administration shall also be invested with and fully exercise the same powers and functions as are now exercisable by the Grounds and Buildings Committee of the World's Columbian Exposition, and also with the powers and functions of the following standing committees of the Exposition, namely: On agriculture, mines and mining, press and printing, fine arts, liberal arts, electricity, manufactures and machinery, and foreign exhibits, save and except that each of said committees is continued for the inspection and supervision of the departments to which they severally stand related, as provided in the contract approved November 24 and 25, 1890; but this shall not authorize any of said committees to take final or effective action on any subject until the same shall have been approved by said Council of Administration.

5. The Committee on Finance and Legislation of the World's Columbian Exposition shall be continued with their present jurisdiction and powers.

6. The Committee on Ways and Means of the World's Columbian Exposition shall be continued with the same jurisdiction and powers as heretofore, subject, however, to the approval of said Council of Administration, in the particulars in which the Committee on Grounds and Buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition formerly had jurisdiction.

The site adopted for the great Exposition of 1893 was that portion of the celebrated South Park System of Chicago known as Jackson Park and the Midway Plaisance; this location being within easy communication with the business portion of Chicago, and accessible from all directions by means of the most complete transportation facilities. With regard to this feature, there should be added to what has already been said on that subject that there were 396 miles of street railways in the city of Chicago, running to all parts of the city. Jackson Park, with a frontage on Lake Michigan of one and one-half miles, contained nearly 553 acres of ground. The Midway Plaisance, forming the connecting link between Jackson and Washington Parks, was one mile long and 600 feet wide, making an additional area of about 80 acres. Forty-five miles of boulevard connected the Exposition site with the general park system of Chicago, embracing fifteen or more parks aggregating 2,000 acres.







Anthony F. Seeberger.

Charles C. Bonney.



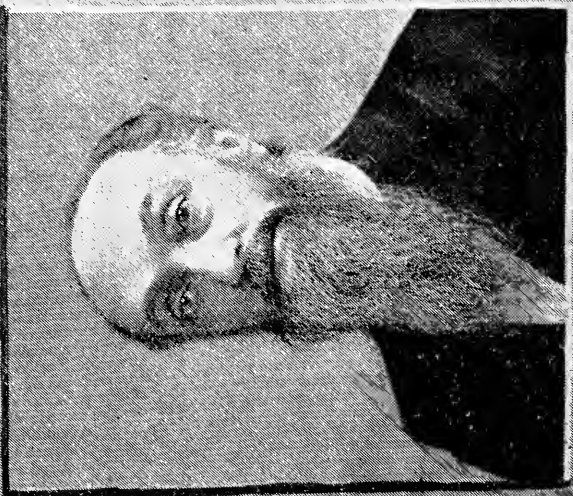
John T. Dickinson.

Joseph Hirst.



John E. Owens, M.D.

William K. Ackerman.



The space given up to the Exposition comprised about 1,000 acres, with a frontage of two miles on Lake Michigan, the buildings being grouped upon the lake front, while flowing between them was a system of canals and lagoons from 100 to 300 feet in width, adding greatly to the picturesque appearance of the Exposition. This system connected the small lakes in Jackson Park with Lake Michigan, and over this waterway, with its circuit of three miles in length, many bridges of striking and pleasing design were thrown. The canals connected with Lake Michigan at two points, and the waterway flowed around a wooded island, twenty or thirty acres in size, with broad, grassy terraces sloping down to its edges from the principal buildings. At the southern point of the site, where the great main building was erected upon a jutting strip of land, running 1,200 feet into the lake, piers were constructed at which passengers could be landed from the steamers. Within the lines of those piers was formed a wide harbor, in which the pleasure boats of all descriptions and nationalities, used for carrying passengers about in the canals from one building to another, would lie. When it is remembered that the Philadelphia Exposition grounds comprised only 236 acres, with none of these extraordinary attractions and facilities; and those of Paris, in 1889, 173 acres, with no similar feature except the river Seine dividing the two portions of the grounds, it will be seen that nothing preceding it had ever in these particulars equalled the Chicago Exposition.

The site of the Columbian Exposition is seven miles from the center of the city of Chicago. Of its divisions already named, that called the Midway Plaisance was reserved for a "Bazar of Nations," to be occupied throughout its entire length with special Exposition features of a foreign character; such as "Street in Cairo," "Street in Constantinople," "Moorish Palace," "Maori Village," etc., to which concessions were given, as was also the case with panoramas, cycloramas, and other attractions located there. This Midway Plaisance was within ten acres the size of St. James' Park, London; while the whole of Jackson Park was as large as Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens put together. From the pier already described, stretching far out into the lake, and so arranged as to serve as a landing-place, promenade, and breakwater, to enclose the large smooth-water harbor, from the shore end of this pier extended westward a very broad road, which was the grand avenue of the Exposition. In the center of this road a great basin formed a part of the extensive waterways, and on each of its sides were the façades of four of the main buildings. It is proper to state that each of these buildings represented the design of a dif-



ferent architect, the Exposition Executive Committee having taken designs from all parts of the United States; and this splendid perspective of monumental façades could therefore be taken as illustrating the existing condition of the science of architecture in America.

The size and cost of the great Exposition buildings, with their designations, are indicated in the following table:

Buildings.	Dimensions in Feet.	Acreage of Floor Space, including Galleries.	Cost.
Manufactures and Liberal Arts. ....	787 x 1687	44.	\$1,500,000
Administration. ....	262 x 262	4.2	435,000
Mines. ....	350 x 700	8.7	265,000
Electricity. ....	345 x 690	9.7	401,000
Transportation. ....	256 x 960	9.4 }	370,000
Transportation Annex. ....	425 x 900	9.2 }	
Women's. ....	199 x 388	3.3	138,000
Art Galleries. ...	320 x 500	4. }	670,000
Art Galleries Annexes (2). ....	120 x 200	1.1 }	
Fisheries. ....	165 x 365	2.4 }	224,000
Fisheries Annexes (2). ....	135 diam.	.7 }	
Horticulture. ....	250 x 998	6.6	300,000
Horticulture, Greenhouses (8). ....	24 x 100	.5	25,000
Machinery. ....	492 x 846	17.5 }	1,200,000
Machinery Annex. ....	490 x 550	6.2 }	
Machinery Power House. ....	100 x 461	1.9	85,000
Machinery Pumping Works. ....	77 x 84		
Machine Shop. ....	146 x 250	15. }	618,000
Agriculture. ....	500 x 800		
Agriculture Annex. ....	300 x 550	3.9 }	100,000
Agriculture Assembly Hall, etc. ....	125 x 450	1.9	
Forestry. ....	208 x 528	2.6	100,000
Saw Mill. ....	125 x 300	.9	35,000
Dairy. ....	100 x 200	.8	30,000
Live Stock (3). ....	65 x 200	1.2 }	335,000
Live Stock Pavilion. ....	280 x 440	2.8 }	
Live Stock Sheds. ....	.....	40. }	210,000
Casino. ....	120 x 250	.7 }	
Music Hall. ....	120 x 250	.7 }	
U. S. Government. ....	345 x 415	199.9	\$7,041,000
U. S. Governm't Imitation Battle-Ship	69.25 x 348	6.1	400,000
Illinois State. ....	160 x 450	.6	100,000
Illinois State Wings (2). ....	.....	3.2	250,000
		209.8	\$7,791,000

The last three were erected, the first two by the United States Government, and the third by the State of Illinois. The actual work of erecting these buildings began in June, 1891, the preparation for the Exposition site by grading, dredging, etc., having been begun in the latter part of February

in that year. By the summer of 1892 all of these buildings were in process of construction, many were under roofs, several completed, and nearly all had reached the roof-line. The prevailing style of architecture was Italian Renaissance.

Prior to the month of June, 1891, the scene is described as a waste and desolate sandy plain, with a streak of marshy pools of water in its midst, and here and there a few scrub trees and patches of underbrush. It was the utterly bleak and desolate outskirting of a great, expansive, flat city. On the west was the roadbed of a railroad; to the east the sea wall, which protected it from the inroads of Lake Michigan; to the south it vanished in the distance; and on the north it narrowed down to the few acres of park ground which introduced one to the myriad streets and avenues of the great city beyond—a vast plain of buildings of all sorts eight miles away under the smoky haze. To this gloomy and lonesome site came thousands of laboring men in 1891 and 1892, and made it to blossom with real flowers and bloom with actual verdure. Hither came iron-forgers, architects, carpenters, masons, painters, glaziers, surveyors, designers, gardeners—every nationality and every trade, art, and handicraft being represented. And so gradually, and even swiftly, the surface of this lonesome district became the site upon which were erected the fairy palaces which went to the making of the marvelous Exposition. A clever magazine writer described the appearance of the scene, as it was in the summer of 1892, under the designation of “the white city”; and this appropriately named and described it, for all the Exhibition buildings proper were made of wood, iron and glass, painted white or pale yellow, the iron frame being filled out with a new material made by a combination of plaster and jute fiber called “staff,” combining adaptability to all forms of plastic handling with a stiffness and toughness almost like wood. This material was prepared by the mixture of water, plaster, and fiber, and could be made rough or smooth, coarse or fine in surface, as desired; it could be cast or molded, might be colored, and could be handled almost exactly like wood when dry—that is, bored, sawed, and nailed. With this peculiarly adaptable material the iron skeletons of the great Exposition buildings were clothed as with garments; while of the same material all of the decorations of the buildings, all the ornamentations, even to the gigantic statues, of which there was no end—of this same material all were made. It was doubtless due to the discovery and application of this extraordinary “staff” that the buildings were set up and completed with such unusual speed. The ground space covered by these

buildings was about 200 acres; that devoted to the buildings of the States and for foreign nations covering an additional five acres. The total cost of the Exposition structures alone, not including those of the Government and of the State of Illinois, was about \$8,000,000. The entire expenses of the Exposition Company, including organization, administration, decoration, landscape gardening, water supply, lighting, etc., etc., amounted to \$20,000,000. The plans of the Exposition buildings were prepared by a board of architects, including some of the ablest representatives of the profession in Chicago, New York, Boston, and Kansas City. In the construction of the buildings an approximate total of 72,000,000 feet of lumber and 20,000 tons of steel and iron were used. It was arranged that water should be supplied to the Exposition buildings and grounds by two plants having a combined capacity of 64,000,000 gallons a day. The sewerage system was of the most approved description, equalling in capacity that required by a city of 300,000 inhabitants. The plans adopted for lighting the buildings and grounds provided for 138,218 electric lamps, of which 6,766 were to be arc lamps of 2,000 candle power each, and 131,452 incandescent lamps of 16 candle power each. The electric lighting cost something like \$1,500,000, being ten times as extensive as that employed at the Paris Exposition of 1889. The light and motive plant at the Exposition it was estimated would require 26,000 horse power, of which 22,000 would be required for the electric plant.

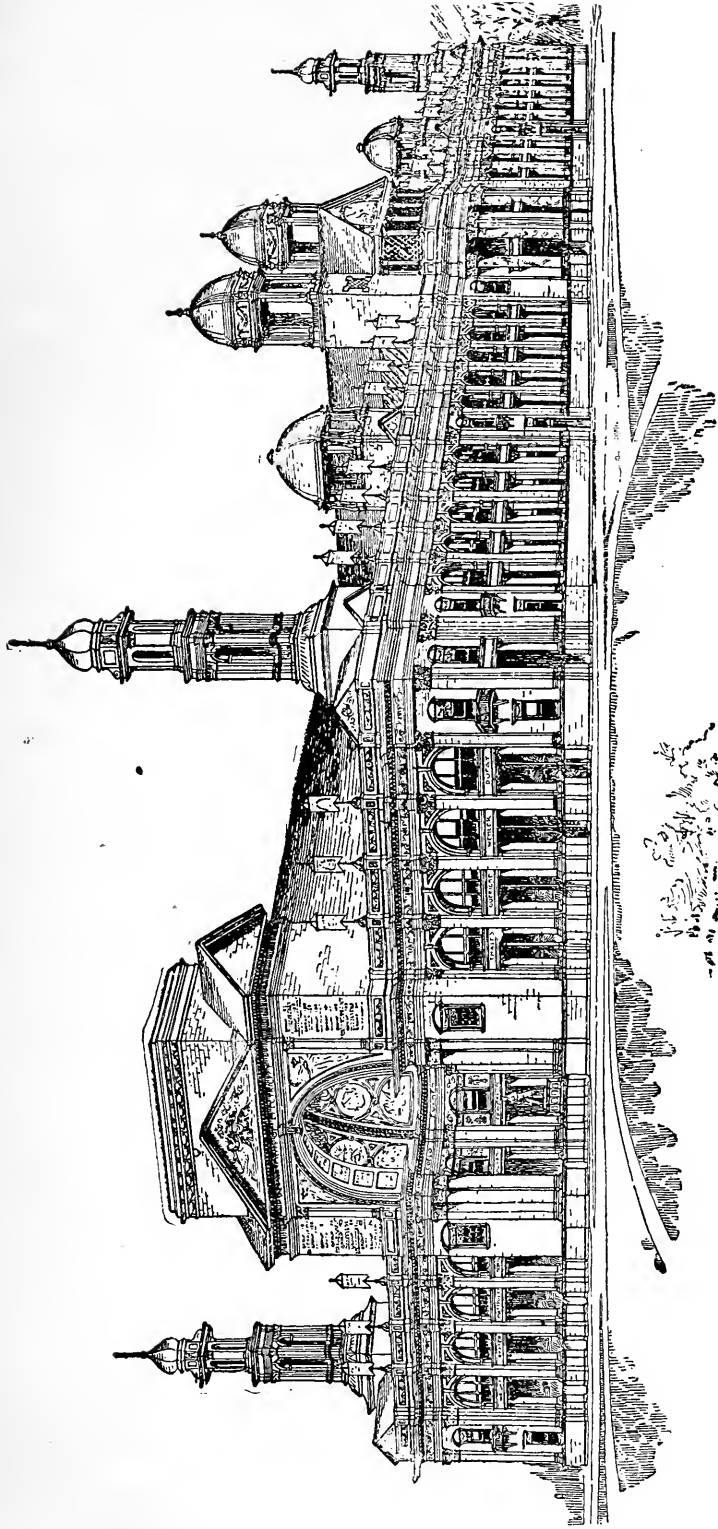
The grading of Jackson Park and the extensive waterways throughout it, with the landscape gardening, fountains, statuary, pleasure boats, etc., there used cost about \$1,000,000. Besides the buildings already named or indicated, plans were made for about 150 restaurants and cafés to be in operation in different parts of the grounds, with an estimated aggregate seating capacity of from 6,000 to 8,000. At the extreme end of the grand avenue stood the Administration Building, having in front of it the basin heretofore mentioned, which was there split into a canal at the right and left, on one hand running for only a short distance, but on the other extending into the general system of ornamental waterways. The left-hand branch fronted the Machinery Hall on the one side and the Agricultural Building on the other, the two being connected by a fine classical colonnade with a great obelisk in front. To the south of the grand avenue were the Agricultural buildings, with their stock-yards and annexes, the Forestry Building, and Machinery Hall with its annexes. On the north of the grand avenue were the buildings for the Industrial and Liberal Arts, and those for Electricity and Mines and Mining.

Behind this range of temporary palaces were many more buildings, the Transportation Hall, the great Conservatory, the Women's Building, the Pavilion of the State of Illinois, and the Art Galleries. North of the latter a large reserve was set aside for the pavilions and buildings of the various States of the Union. Returning southward by the lake shore, the visitor would come upon a second large reserve which was allotted for the use of the foreign nations exhibiting, on which they could erect their buildings to serve as official headquarters. Facing direct on the lake at this point was the building for Great Britain, beyond which were the Fisheries Building and the United States Government Building, and on the left of the latter the interesting model of a line-of-battle ship, forming an exhibit of the Navy Department.

Entering the grounds by the main entrance, it would be found that all the railroads converged at a single point by a platform, in front of which stood the great square structure, with its gilded dome, the Administration Building, designed by Richard M. Hunt, of New York. With the fineness of design which characterized the entire plan of the Exposition, this building was placed exactly where it stood: first, to form a vestibule of impressive and symmetrical dignity and beauty, and next, to guide the visitor on his arrival to the very heart and center of the undertaking, the headquarters of control and management. From this point he would pass through what might be called the grand court of the Exposition, the first quadrangle, flanked on either side by towering white structures, the center occupied by the artificial lake or basin already mentioned, and the background marked by a long array of majestic columns standing beyond the enclosed harbor. In the angle formed by the two waterways, immediately in sight, stood the great hall of Manufactures and Liberal Arts, a third of a mile long, the largest single structure under one roof ever erected by the hand of man. It is difficult to describe the grounds covered by the Chicago Exposition in such a way as to present a fairly accurate and truthful conception of it, even with the aid of illustrations. In order to do this, it becomes necessary to borrow largely from the brilliant word-pictures of skilled writers, artists, and orators who have devoted themselves to this task with great earnestness and ambition of success, and with varying degrees of excellence. For instance, one clever writer, describing superficially the appearance of the site prior to its use for exhibition purposes, and the radical change that was made in it through the exercise of the splendid gifts of design applied to it, writes about as follows: That one should not forget the peculiar character of the site, to begin with. Almost triangular in

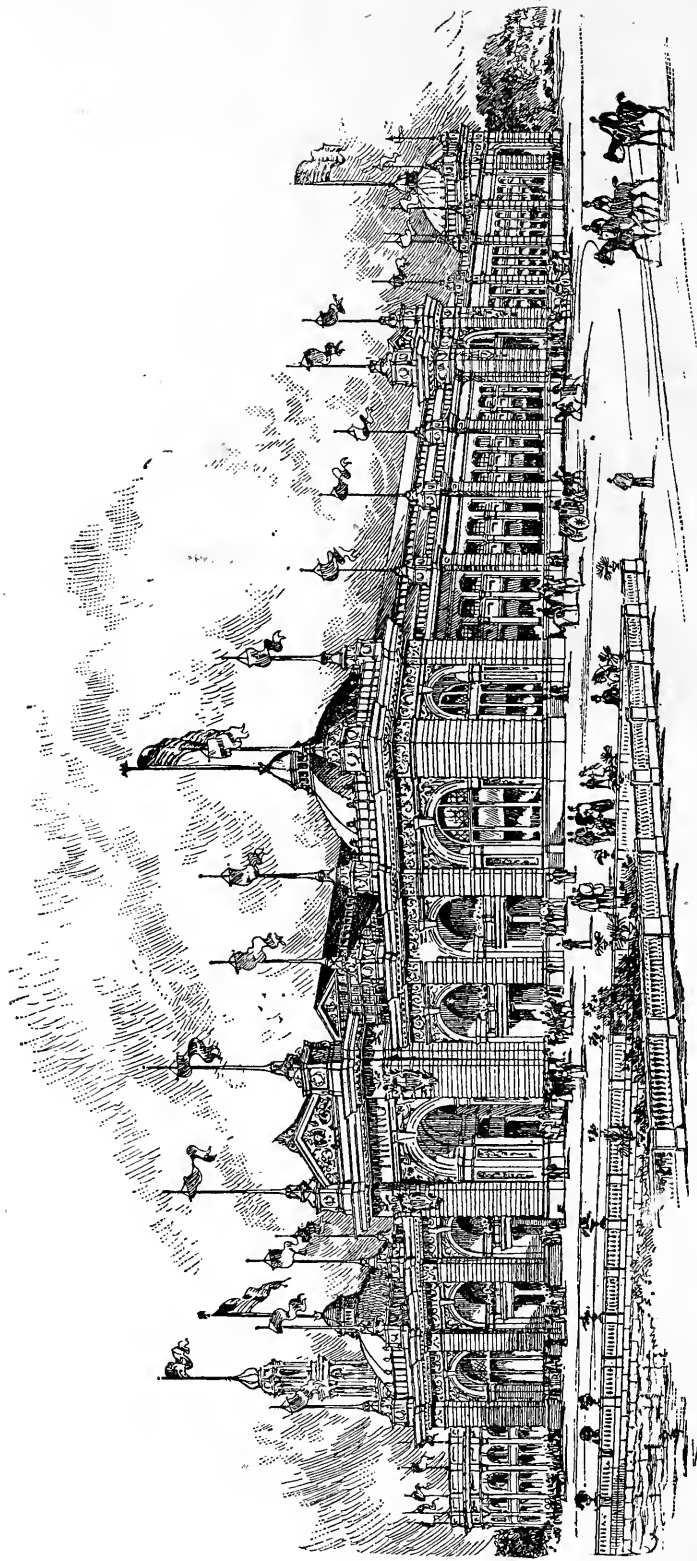
shape, it was, excepting for the marshy hollows noticeable here and there, as flat as a parade ground. Here there was no relief of rock or hill or grove; no slopes, no terraces. The city, even, afforded it no architectural background. This uncompromising situation had to be attacked, so to speak, *ab ovum*; and on looking the locality over it was determined to make the landscape an attractive and appropriate setting for the buildings, and with this view there entered into the plan the idea of employing water as the effective feature of the setting. And this was to obtain in so broad and liberal a manner as not only to heighten the charm of the architect's work, but to afford a positive novelty, and stretching throughout the grounds a system of canals and channels navigable for pleasure boats—of making, in fact, a water show to the very heart of the land show. This curiously attractive idea was applied with the most beautiful and graceful results. Through the greater part of the triangular plain described the body of water, which was made to this end, was made to wander in beautiful and natural curves—stretching out an arm here and a bay there, sweeping around big and little islands; while in every bend and inlet there were to be seen in profusion masses of iris, pond lilies, sweet-flag, bulrushes, sedge-grass and other local vegetation, with clustering thickets and long lines of lovely green willows. This landscape feature was the work of Mr. Henry Sargent Codman, the partner of Mr. Frederick Law Olmstead, the landscape gardener of Central Park, New York. To accomplish his original and clever undertaking, Mr. Codman ransacked the ponds and marshes for miles around Chicago, selecting plants and shrubs, and setting these out according to the plan which he had conceived for the purpose of beautifying the previously unattractive locality which had been placed in his hands for that purpose. So it came about that wherever he wanted lawns and terraces and thickets and islands made rich and beautiful with shrubbery, he made them. Nothing more unusual or more attractive, for the purpose to carry out which it was designed, could be imagined than this water system with its fairy-like floricultural adornment.

In special reference to the mammoth frontage of the great main building, the scene is thus described: "The picture of which it forms a part—the picture of the great quadrangle—is one not easily forgotten, even when it is seen in the crude bareness of its unfinished lines, when only the superb and well-balanced lines of the half-sheathed buildings bound its broad spaces and spread their long roof-lines against the cold sky; or with the holiday drapery of flags and awnings, of flashing fountains and green parterres made gay with flowers;

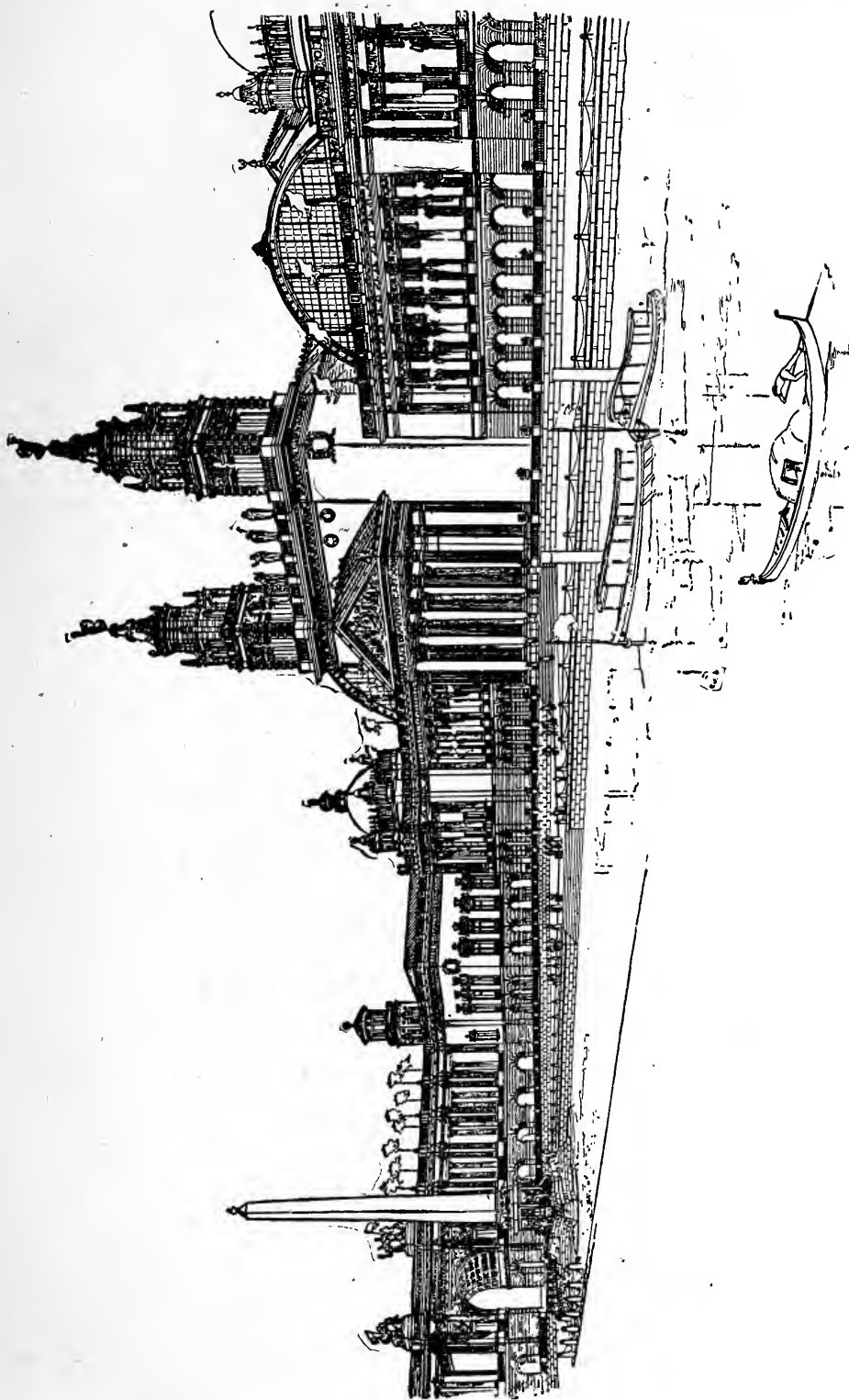


THE ELECTRICAL BUILDING.

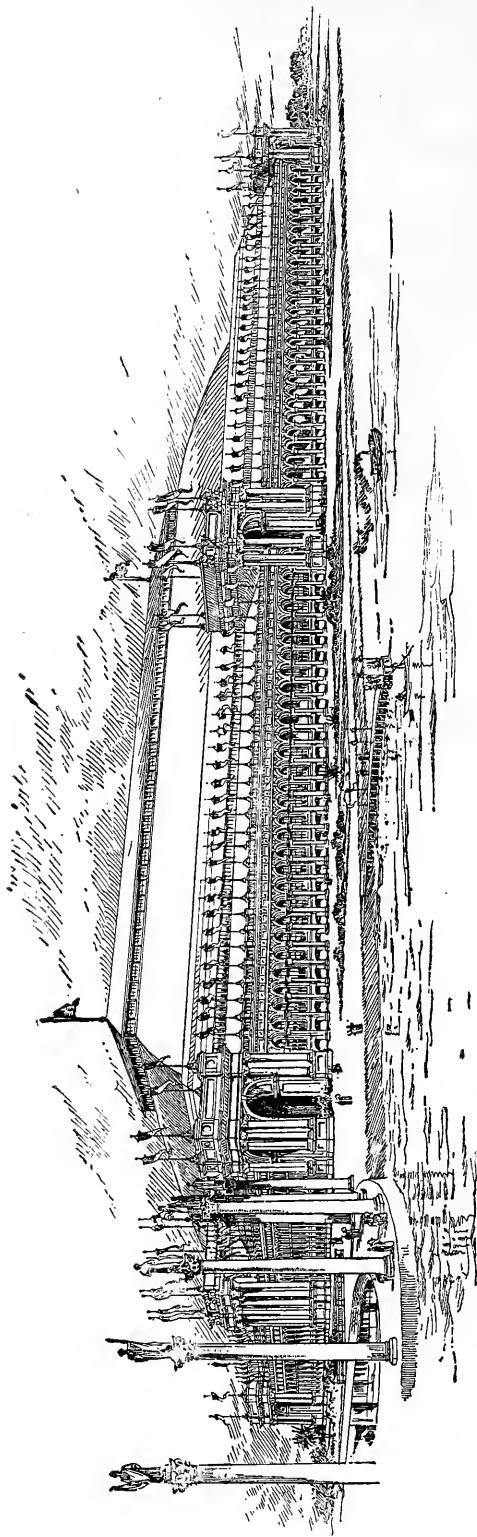




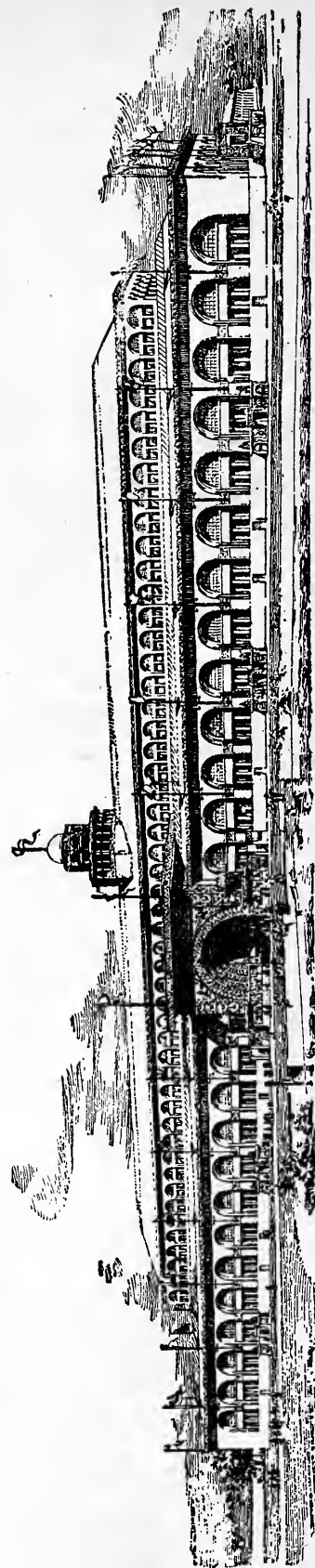
THE HALL OF MINES AND MINING.



THE MACHINERY HALL,



THE MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.



THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

or seen at night in the wonderful dress of electric light that has woven for it an astounding tracery of fire, made to outline every niche and corner and pillar, every balustrade and terrace edge down to the water line, where a tripliate row of lights, mirrored in the shining depths, mapped out the margin of the basin; while from time to time the startling, all-revealing glare of the lakeside search lights traveled across the whole enclosure—the bull's-eye lantern of our familiar electrical giant.” This brilliant and picturesque description is from the pen of Mr. H. C. Bunner.

It would certainly be impossible to overestimate the dignity which this scene derived from the architectural strength and just proportions of the buildings which walled it in. As a matter of fact, the entire space under consideration could be described as one broad avenue, extending from the railroad terminus to the lake, and being practically a waterway for two-thirds of its length, with the Administration Building planted midway of the remaining third. Viewed from a point in this waterway, the three great structures known as the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, the Administration Building, and the Agricultural Hall must necessarily first catch the eye.

## MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

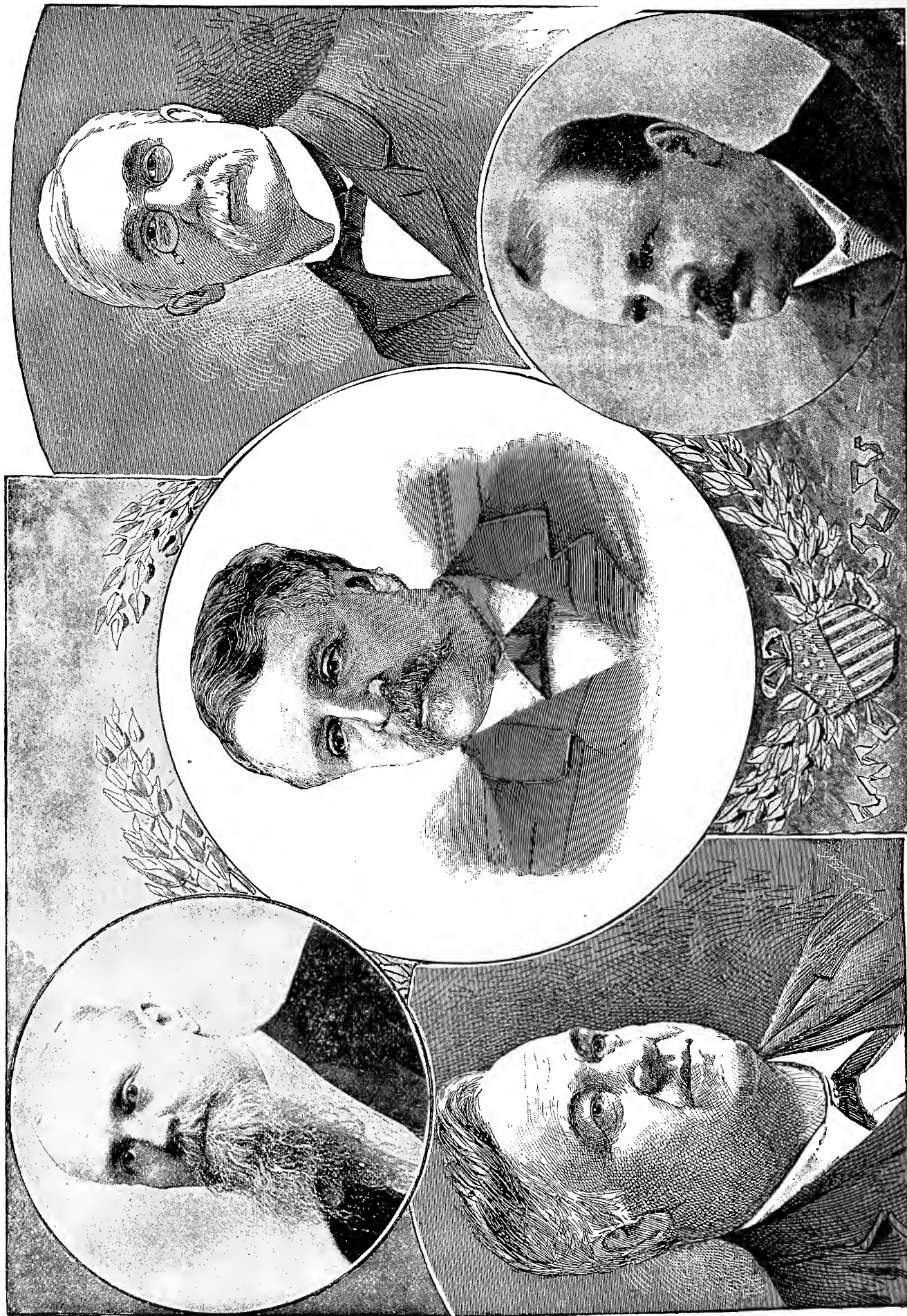
Notable for its symmetrical proportions, as well as for its magnificent size, the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building was the mammoth structure of the Exposition. It measured 1,687 by 787 feet, and covered nearly 31 acres. Within the building, a gallery fifty feet wide extended around all four sides, and projecting from this were 86 smaller galleries, twelve feet wide, from which visitors could survey the vast scene of exhibits below. The galleries were approached upon the main floor by thirty great staircases twelve feet wide each. The central nave, extending through the building longitudinally, was fifty feet wide, and a similar avenue crossed it at right angles in the center. The main roof was of iron and glass, and arched an area of 385 by 1,400 feet in dimensions, having its ridge 150 feet from the ground. The building, including its galleries, contained about forty acres of floor space. The structure was of the Corinthian style of architecture and severely classical, its long white columns and arches without being relieved from monotony by a very elaborate ornamentation, in which female figures symbolical of the various arts and sciences played a very conspicuous and very attractive part.

The exterior of the building was covered with “staff,” which has been

already described, in this case treated to represent marble; the huge fluted columns and immense arches were also of this building material. Four great entrances opened into the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, one in the center of each façade. These were designed after the manner of triumphal arches, the central archway of each being forty feet wide and eighty feet high. Surmounting these portals was the great attic story, ornamented with sculptured eagles eighteen feet high, and on each side above the said arches were great panels with inscriptions and spandrels filled with sculptured figures in bas-relief. At each corner of the building were pavilions forming great arched entrances, designed in harmony with the portals. The building occupied a most conspicuous place in the grounds, facing the lake, with only landings and promenades between. North of it was the United States Government Building, south the harbor and lagoon, and west the Electrical Building and the lagoon separating it from the great island, densely wooded in part and in part brilliant with acres of bright flowers of varied hues. In constructing this building, as was the case with all other of the actual Exposition buildings, the first framework of iron was covered with a lattice-work of wooden laths. Over this was laid the sheathing already described as "staff," which could be molded in slabs or pieces of any shape and then affixed with a hammer and nails to the wooden lattice-work, and so quickly that one whole side of the Art Building colonnades, decorative details and all, was so sheathed in six or seven days, the slabs being fitted side by side. A final process gave them any color which could be desired or a finish which deceptively imitated marble. This process was employed in Paris in 1889; and not only all the decorative sculptures on the buildings, but the columns and statues, and even the huge "America" were formed in this manner. An iron or wooden framework fixed the general shape of the object; this was filled with excelsior or some similar substance; then the "staff" was put on outside, being perfectly molded to the desired shape and finally polished, the result being apparently a marble figure. It has been stated that this material is fire-proof. Most of the main buildings were left white or nearly white to produce the marble-like effect; but in some of the structures vivid chromatic effects were attempted as a part of the general color scheme. An acute observer has stated that it was the southern corner of the stupendous pile we have just been describing which centered the whole grand plan of the Exposition, and fixed in the mind the relations of its principal parts. The southern façade, covering the whole stretch from the canal to the lake, formed the most important feature of the central plaza; while its







J. A. McKenzie.  
William Lindsay.

Thomas W. Palmer.

E. B. Martindale.  
M. H. DeYoung.

longer frontage looked westward over the canal and lagoon upon the broad park land, where lay irregularly disposed the buildings not included in the main group. Thus he who stood in front of this canal, where canal and basin joined, saw to his right and to his left the two essential combinations of the general design—the court scheme and the champaign scheme; and the thought would naturally strike him that in their combination, in a proportion suggested on one hand by the breadth and on the other by the length of the grounds, the possibilities of the site had been practically exhausted. Thus Mr. Bunner again, after this graphic fashion, gave a key which would open to the vision of the observer the whole orderly and systematic grouping of the great Exposition plan.

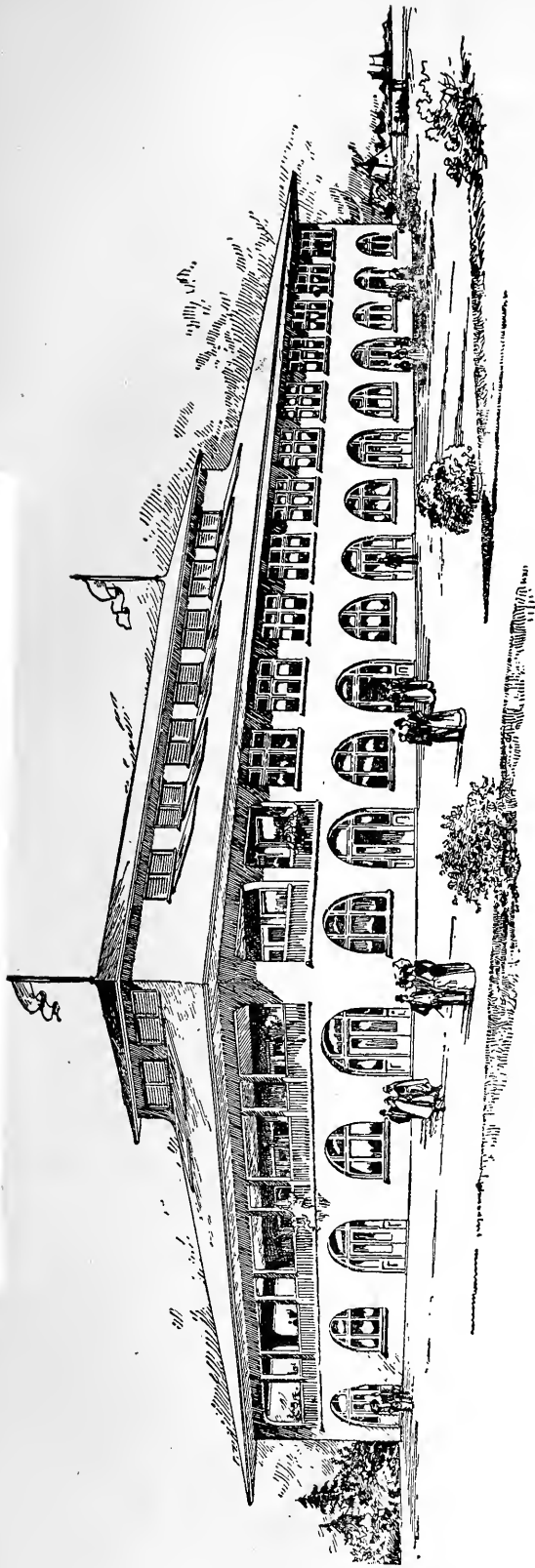
### ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

Generally speaking, this beautiful and graceful structure was pronounced to be the gem and crown of all the Exposition edifices. Located as described at the west end of the court or plaza, at the southern part of the site looking eastward, with the transportation facilities and depots at its rear, it was the most conspicuous object to attract the gaze of the visitor on reaching the grounds, mainly because of the gilded dome which capped the lofty building. This imposing edifice was not unlike the Panthéon or even the Hôtel des Invalides in Paris, and cost about \$450,000. As already mentioned, it was designed by Richard M. Hunt, of New York, president of the American Institute of Architects. It covered an area of 260 feet square, having four pavilions 84 feet square, one at each of the four angles, and connected by a great central dome 120 feet in diameter and 220 feet in height, leaving at the center of each façade a recess 82 feet wide within which were the grand entrances to the building. The general design was in the style of the French Renaissance. The first great story was in the Doric order, surrounded by a lofty balustrade, and having the tiers of the angle of each pavilion crowned with sculpture. The second story, with its lofty and spacious colonnade, was of the Ionic order. The great entrances, one on each side of the building, were 50 feet wide and 50 feet high, deeply recessed and covered by semicircular arched vaults richly coffered. In the rear of these arches were entrance doors, and above them great screens of glass, giving light to the central rotunda. Across the first of these screens, at the level of the office floor, were galleries of communication between the different pavilions; between every two of the grand entrances, and connecting the intervening pavilion with the rotunda, was a loggia thirty

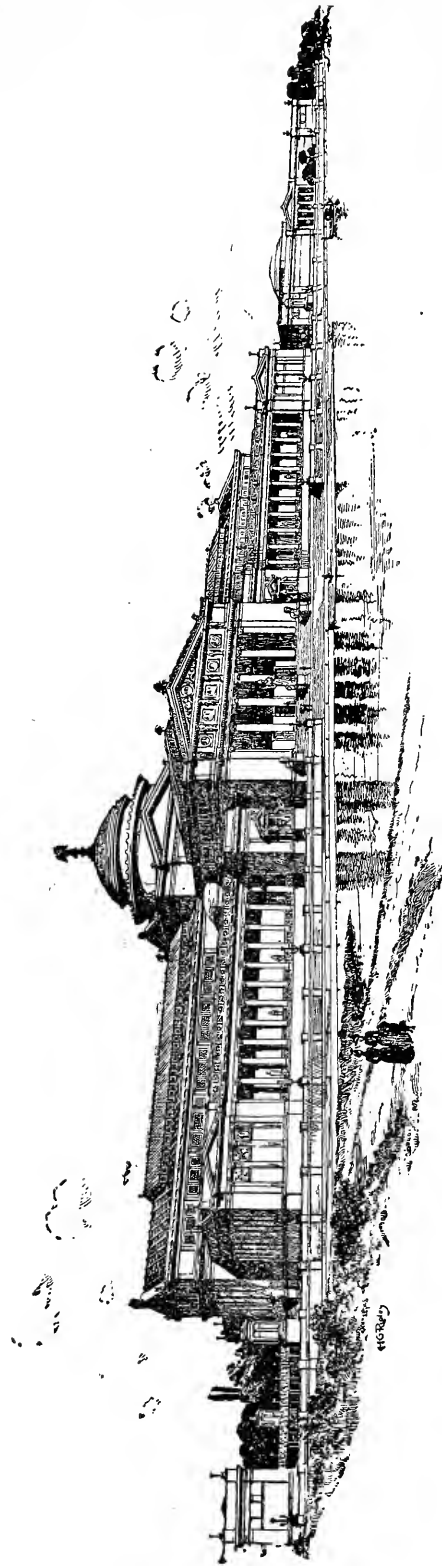
feet square giving access to the offices, and provided with broad circular stairways and elevators. Above the balcony the second story rose 50 feet in height; from the top of the cornice of this story rose the interior dome 200 feet from the floor, having in its center an opening 50 feet in diameter, transmitting a flood of light from the exterior dome overhead. The under side of the dome was enriched with deep panelings, richly molded, and the panels filled with sculpture in low relief, and many paintings representing arts and sciences. Comparing its size with that of St. Paul's Cathedral, this building was half the length of the latter, but more than twice its width, while the dome was 38 feet larger in diameter and its total height was only 90 feet less. The outside of the dome being covered with burnished metal, combined with its immense height, made it the most conspicuous object on entering the grounds.

### AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

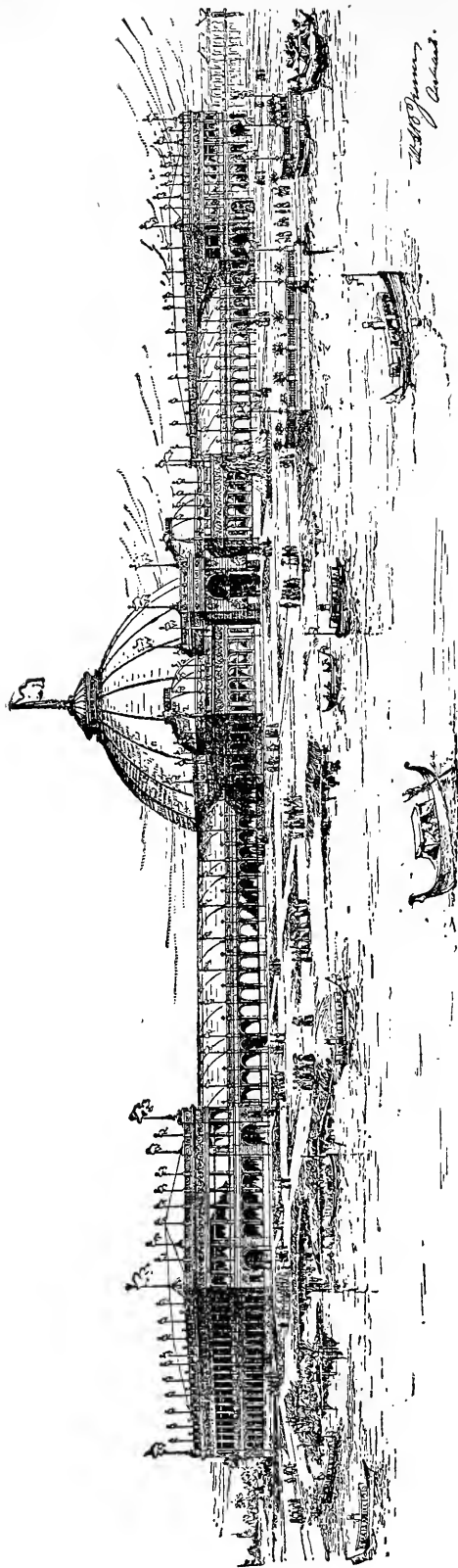
In this description the Agricultural Building has been mentioned in connection with the two structures just described. In this connection this edifice is to be specially mentioned from the fact that what captivated the attention in it was simply, according to Mr. Bunner, the charm of a beautiful design ideally well displayed. Seen, as it must first be seen, across the water in an unbroken perspective against the clearest quarter of the sky, so disposed as to be free from the dwarfing influence of any other building or group of buildings, its candid classicism received every advantage which situation could give it, and the eye turned from the effect of breadth and mass in the Main building opposite to the calm beauty of its detail with a sense of graceful and natural transition, recognizing a certain complementary relation between the different kinds of dignity expressed in the huge structures. The Agricultural Building stood very near the shore of Lake Michigan, and was almost surrounded by the lagoons which led into the park from the lake. The building was 500 by 800 feet in its longest dimensions, from east to west. For a single-story building the design was bold and heroic. The general cornice line was 65 feet above the grade. On either side of the main entrance were mammoth Corinthian pillars 50 feet high and five feet in diameter. On each corner and from the center of the building pavilions were reared, the center one being 144 feet square. The corner buildings were connected by curtains, forming a continuous arcade around the top of the building. The main entrance led through an opening 64 feet wide into a vestibule, from which



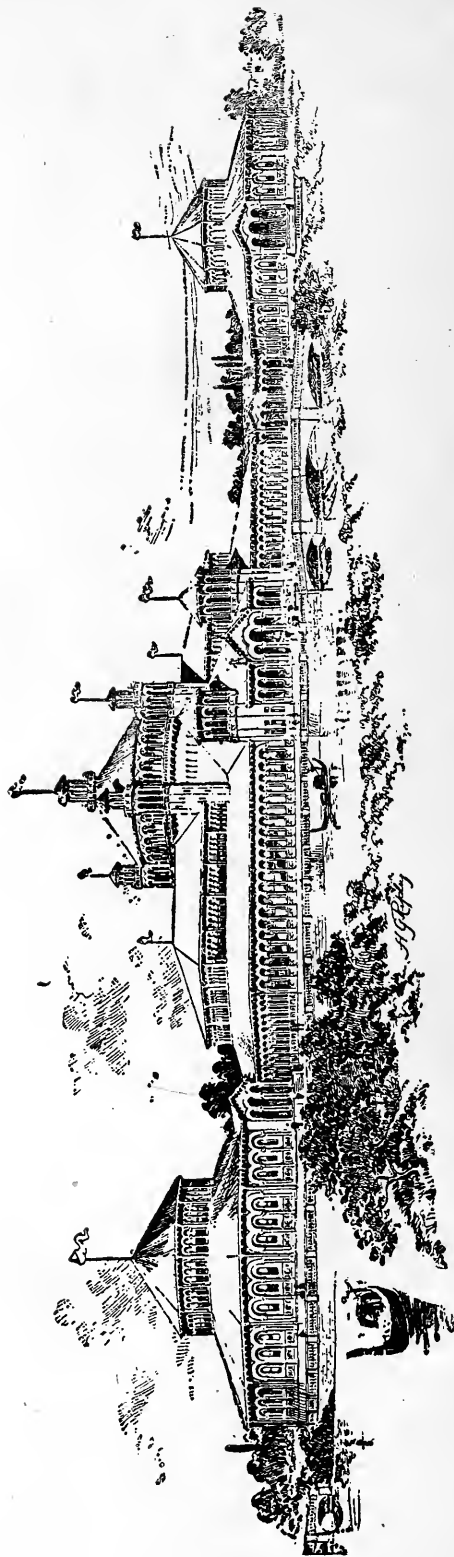
THE DAIRY BUILDING.



THE ART PALACE.

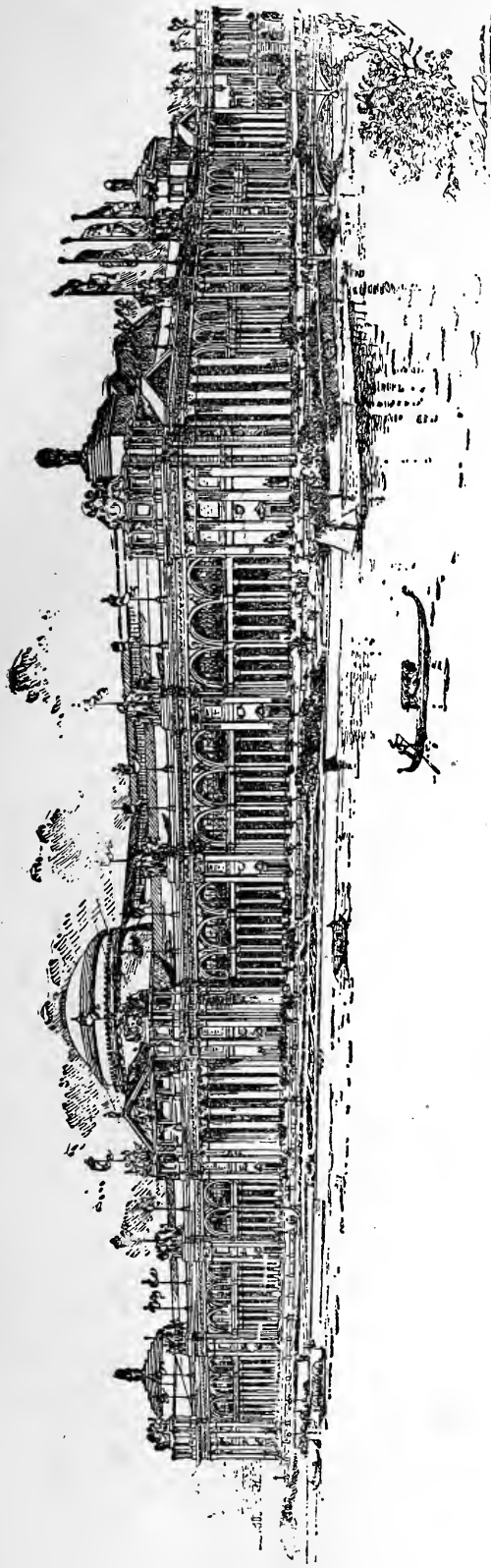


THE HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

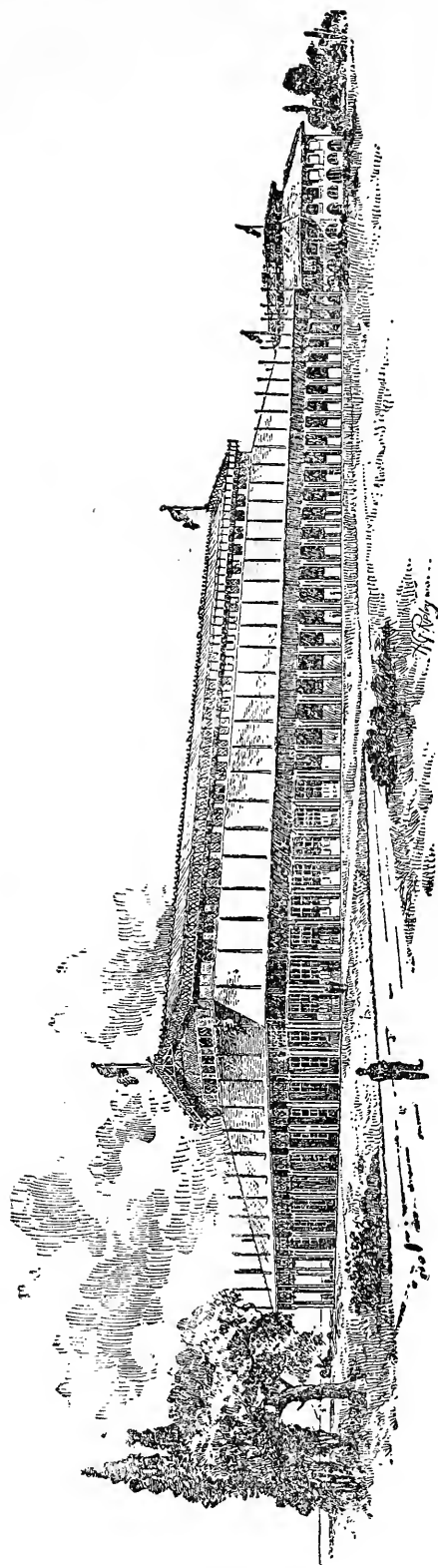


THE FISHERIES BUILDING.



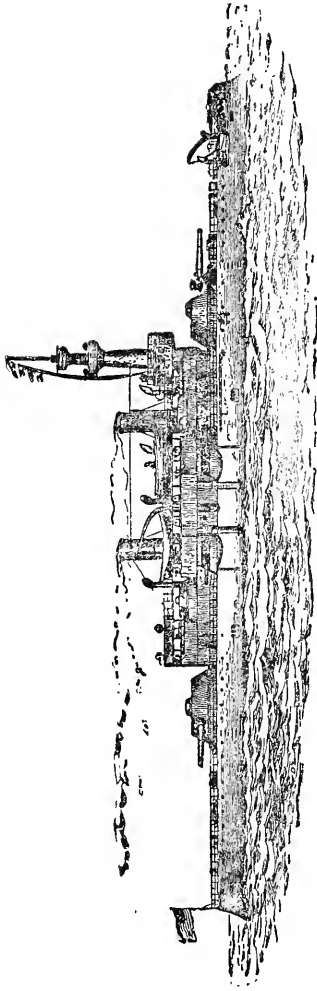


THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

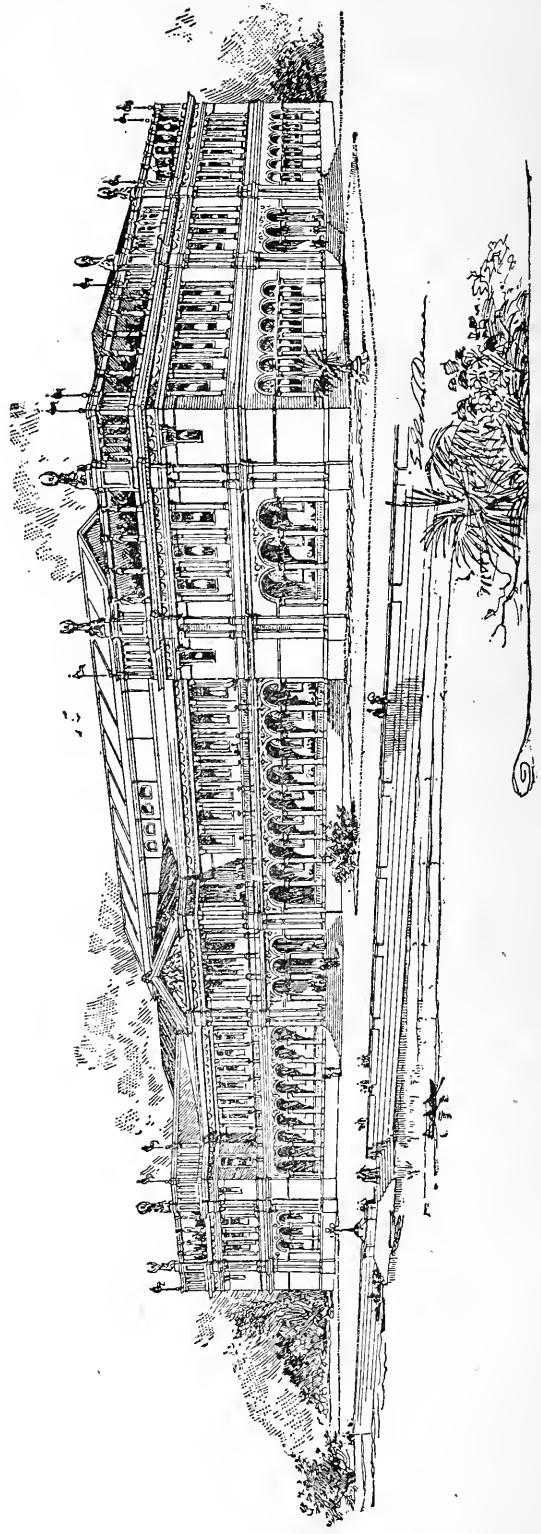


THE FORESTRY BUILDING.





U. S. COAST LINE BATTLE SHIP.



THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

entrance was had to the rotunda, 100 feet in diameter. This was surmounted by a mammoth glass dome 130 feet high. All through the main vestibule statuary had been designed and placed illustrative of the agricultural industry. Similar designs were grouped about all of the grand entrances in a most elaborate manner. The corner pavilions were surmounted by domes 96 feet high, and above those towered groups of statuary. The design for those domes was of three female figures of Herculean proportions supporting a mammoth globe.

To the southward of the Agricultural Building was a spacious structure devoted chiefly to Live Stock and the Agricultural Assembly Hall. This building was conveniently near one of the stations of the elevated railway. On the first floor, near the main entrance of the building, was located a bureau of information. This floor also contained suitable committee and other rooms for the different live stock associations, and there also were large and handsomely equipped waiting rooms. Broad stairways led from the first floor into the assembly room, which had a seating capacity of about 1,500. This assembly room furnished facilities for lectures delivered by gentlemen eminent in their special fields of work, embracing every subject connected with live stock, agriculture, and allied interests. Besides the main building, the Agricultural section included cattle sheds, stock yards, an annex 328 by 500 feet, to receive overflow exhibits; a saw mill nearly an acre in extent, and a dairy half an acre in area, in which the most advanced appliances and methods of American dairy farming could be exhibited. South of the Agricultural Building were yards and live stock sheds 40 acres in extent, besides open yards covering 20 acres. This building was designed by Messrs. McKim, Mead & White.

### FORESTRY BUILDING.

This edifice was unique in its construction. Its dimensions were 208 by 528 feet, and its architecture could be described as of the rustic order. About all four sides of the building was a veranda, whose roof was supported by a colonnade consisting of a series of columns composed of three tree-trunks, each 25 feet in length, one of these being from sixteen to twenty inches in diameter and the others smaller. All of these trunks were left in their natural state with the bark on, being contributed by the different States and Territories of the Union, each furnishing specimens of its most characteristic trees. The Forestry Building was low and simple in outline, its main roof rising

above that of the piazza with a row of small windows beneath it as a modest clear-story. In this building the usual methods of construction on the grounds were abandoned. The framework was of wood, unconcealed by "staff." Native trees had been solely employed for construction and for adornment, and throughout employed with as little alteration as possible of their living aspects. As one writer said, "It was a sort of magnified and glorified log-cabin." All the openings were trimmed with half-sections of small logs, denuded of bark and showing a smooth yellowish surface. The lower walls were shingles, and the shingles left with their natural color. The clear-story walls were made more picturesque by the application of geometric patterns wrought in woods of different tones. From Maine, from California, and from every intermediate State those trunks had been brought, and they varied from the delicately smooth and silvery birch to the roughest and reddest-skinned pines. Between the strong uprights which they formed, and just beneath the edge of the great piazza roof, ran open tracery patterns, some eight or ten feet in depth, formed of our own native tree boughs, hanging their pretty lacework from the long extending eaves. The idea of this structure was not original, but was after the Forestry Building of the French Government at the Paris Exposition of 1889. That structure, however, was much smaller than the one at Chicago, measuring only about 125 feet square.

The situation selected for the Forestry Building was a pretty one, on the very edge of the long esplanade near the Agricultural Building. Unfortunately it was so hidden by its surroundings that it could only be seen favorably from the lake, from which point of view it made one of the most attractive and original objects on the grounds.

### THE DAIRY BUILDING.

Standing near the lake shore in the southeastern part of the park and close by the general live stock exhibit, this building covered approximately half an acre and measured 95 by 200 feet. It was two stories high and of a modest and simple design. On the first floor, besides office headquarters, there was in front a large open space devoted to exhibits of butter, and farther back an operating room of 25 by 100 feet, in which the Model Dairy was conducted. On two sides of this room were amphitheatre seats capable of accommodating 400 spectators. Under those seats were refrigerators and cold storage rooms for the care of the dairy products. The operating room, which extended to the

roof. had on three sides a gallery where cheese exhibits were placed. The rest of the second story was devoted to a café, which opened on a balcony overlooking the lake. The Dairy School was also a feature, in connection with which were conducted a series of tests for determining the relative merits of different breeds of cattle as milk and butter producers.

### MACHINERY BUILDING.

This building was erected from the designs of Messrs. Peabody & Stearns, of Boston, and was considered as second only to the Administration Building in the magnificence of its appearance. It measured 850 by 500 feet, and with the machinery annex and power house cost about \$1,200,000. It was situated at the extreme south end of the park, midway between the shore of Lake Michigan and the west line of the park and just south of the Administration Building. The building was spanned by three arched trusses, and the interior presented the appearance of three railroad train houses side by side, surrounded on all four sides by a gallery 50 feet wide. The trusses were built separately, so that they could be taken down and sold for use as railroad train houses, etc. In each of the long naves there was an elevated traveling crane, running from end to end of the building, for the purpose of moving machinery. The power for this building was supplied from a power house adjoining on its south side. The machinery building covered nine and one-half acres of ground, being nearly 200 feet longer than the capitol at Washington and almost twice its width. The Houses of Parliament in London, in the façade along the Thames, show a length of 940 feet, although they cover an acre and a half less than the machinery building. The architects of the latter building designed its walls as an unbroken succession of similar features, in two distinctly marked stories. Below ran a low arcaded story with massive piers and round arched openings, and above this a long colonnade gallery, supporting an entablature crowned by a balustrade. These long stretches of wall were relieved by conspicuous projecting corner pavilions, covered by small domes the bases of which were encircled by arcaded galleries with little ornate angled turrets. In this building, as in the palace of Agriculture, the Corinthian style was used, but rather as it was in the Spanish Renaissance than in the Roman days. In the center of each façade a great solid mass of wall rose well above the cornice of the lateral walls, and was carried up still further to form a pair of very ornate towers nearly 200 feet in height, with several open arcaded stages

immediately suggesting Spanish-American church towers. From the lower face of this wall projected the pillared porch with Corinthian columns 60 feet in height. Sculptured ornamentation was profusely introduced at different points. The pediment over the great eastern porch was filled by a relief showing the city of Chicago presenting mechanics bearing the tools of their trades. Over the windows were groups of children, holding tools and festoons of chains of small instruments. There were also many statues representing the elements and the sciences, or carrying tablets inscribed with the names of famous inventors. All the adornments for this building were executed in Boston by John Evans & Co., well-known architectural modelers. Beside this building an annex nearly 500 by 600 feet in extent stood beyond one end of it towards the southwestern extremity of the Fair grounds.

### ELECTRICAL BUILDING.

This edifice was erected by Messrs. Van Brunt and Howe and was 345 feet wide by 700 feet long, the major axis running north and south. Its south front was on the great quadrangle or court; its north front faced the lagoon; its east front was opposite the Manufactures Building; and its west faced the Mines Building. The general scheme of the plan of this structure was based upon a longitudinal nave 115 feet wide and 114 feet high, crossed in the middle by a transept of the same width and height, both nave and transept having a pitched roof, with a range of sky-lights at the bottom of the pitch and clear-story windows. The rest of the story was covered with a flat roof averaging 62 feet in height and provided with sky-lights. The second story was composed of a series of galleries connected across the nave by two bridges with access by four grand staircases. The area of the galleries in the second story comprised 118,546 square feet, or 9.7 acres.

The exterior walls of the building were composed of a continuous Corinthian order of pilasters three feet six inches wide and 42 feet high, supporting a full entablature resting upon a stylobate, eight feet six inches. The total height of the walls from the grade outside was sixty-eight feet six inches. At each of the four corners of the building there was a pavilion above which rose a round open tower 169 feet high. Intermediate between these corner pavilions and the central pavilions, on the east and west sides, there was a subordinate pavilion bearing a low, square dome upon an open lantern. The Electricity Building had an open portico extending along the whole of the

south façade, the lower or Ionic order forming an open screen in front of it. The various subordinate pavilions were treated with windows and balconies, and the details of the exterior orders, the pediments, friezes, and panels, were richly decorated with figures in relief, illustrating the purposes of the building. The general external appearance was that of marble; but the walls of the hemicycle and the various porticoes and loggia were highly enriched with color, the capitals and pilasters being decorated with metallic effects in bronze. The cost of this building was \$375,000.

There was no central dome, and the roofs crossed at right angles after the manner of the roofs of nave and transept in a cathedral which has no central tower. The porch, which formed the middle feature toward the plaza, rose far above the main roofs with a lofty open portal in its center. Each of the arcaded longer walls between the central and the corner pavilions was divided off by a broad, solid pier, carried up above the roofs and finished with a domical roof, making the effect of an intermediate pavilion. In treatment it was less nearly classic and more decidedly Renaissance than either of the other buildings—Corinthian, Ionic, and Composite orders being all introduced into the design, while a modern and appropriate character was given to the details by the constant introduction of electrical tools and symbols. Under the vast archway, in the portal facing the court, stood a statue of Benjamin Franklin, fifteen feet in height and mounted on a lofty pedestal, by Mr. Carl Rohl-Smith. In this statue, Franklin was shown holding in one hand his kite which rested upon the ground, and in the other uplifted hand the historical key. The towers of this building, which were conspicuous features, were 200 feet in height.

#### UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

This edifice, designed for the exhibits of the official Departments appertaining to the United States Government, was situated near the lake shore, south of the main lagoon and of the area reserved for the Foreign Nations and the several States, and east of the Women's Building and the Midway Plaisance, having the buildings of England, Germany, and Mexico near by to the north. The Government Building was designed by the architect of the United States Government, and was classic in style, bearing a strong resemblance to the National Museum and other Government buildings at Washington. It covered an area of 350 by 420 feet, was constructed of iron, brick, and glass and cost \$400,000. Its leading architectural feature was a central



octagonal dome, 120 feet in diameter and 150 feet high. The building fronted to the west, and on the north was connected by a bridge over the lagoon with the building of the Fisheries exhibit. The south half of the Government Building was devoted to the exhibits of the Post-Office Department, Treasury Department, War Department, and Department of Agriculture. The north half was given up to the exhibits of the Fisheries Commission, Smithsonian Institution, and Interior Department. The State Department exhibit, extended from the Rotunda to the east end, and that of the Department of Justice from the Rotunda to the west end of the building. The allotment of space for the several Department exhibits was: War Department, 23,000 square feet; Treasury, 10,500 square feet; Agriculture, 23,250 square feet; Interior, 24,000 square feet; Post-Office, 9,000 square feet; Fishery, 20,000 square feet, and the Smithsonian Institution the remainder of the space.

It will be remembered that for all the purposes of the Government exhibits, Congress appropriated \$1,500,000, of which sum \$400,000 was expended on the Government Building. In the lake and in front of the ground on which the Government pavilion was erected was the United States Navy exhibit, a full-sized model of one of the largest American iron clads, complete in every particular. This model was 340 feet long on the water line, 69 feet 3 inches wide amidships, and having 14 feet of freeboard. The hull of the vessel from the submerged platform to the main deck was built of brick and concrete, finished outside and inside with cement, moulded to the contour of the vessel. Beneath the water line an apron of moulded iron plates was extended to shield the platform, and thus sustain the semblance of reality. Upon the main deck were two armor-plated redoubts 34 feet 6 inches in diameter, and in each of these was mounted two 13-inch breech-loading guns, built up of wood framing finished with cement, but with steel rifled tubes and breech metals, carriages, etc., so that all evolutions of loading and training could be performed. In the same way there was working mechanism for revolving the turret and handling ammunition. On the upper deck there were eight 8-inch guns also mounted in turrets or redoubts, and there was also a battery of Hotchkiss guns. The armament further comprised four 6-inch rifled guns, twenty 6-pounder quick-firing guns, six 1-pounder quick-firing guns, two Gatlings and six torpedo tubes, all of this minor armament being real with all equipments in complete working order. The bridge which extended along the whole length of the vessel carried a number of Hotchkiss guns and the chart house; on each side of this bridge the boats were hung with cranes, davits,

and appliances for working them so as to form real and working exhibits. Torpedo spars were fitted to the sides of the ship so that the operations of manipulating the torpedo netting could be exhibited, and a large electric light plant was fitted up on board to illustrate the various uses of electric light on board ship. The quarters for officers and men were in all respects an exact reproduction of the actual accommodation on these ships, and during the time of the Exposition it was designed that the vessel should be manned completely, and so far as it was possible all the evolutions on board of a man-of-war regularly carried out. This model iron-clad was called the Illinois.

### FISHERIES BUILDING.

This building, 1,100 feet in length and 200 feet wide, was located on the north of the United States Government Building, and embraced a large central structure with two smaller polygonal buildings connected with it on either end by arcades. In the central portion was the general Fisheries exhibit, and in one of the polygonal buildings the Angling exhibit and in the other the Aquaria. The exterior of the building was in style Spanish-Romanesque. The architect was Mr. Henry Ives Cobb. An interesting feature of the decoration of the exterior was the ingenious arrangement of innumerable forms of capitals, brackets, cornices, and other ornamental details using only fish and other sea forms in the designs. The roof of the building was of old Spanish tile. The cost was about \$200,000. In the center of one of the polygonal buildings was a rotunda 60 feet in diameter, in the middle of which there was a basin or pool, 26 feet wide, from which rose a towering mass of rocks, covered with moss and lichens; from cliffs and crevices in these rocks crystal streams of water gushed and dropped on masses of reeds, rushes, and semi-aquatic plants in the basin below. In this pool were gold fishes, golden tench, and other fish. From the rotunda one side of the larger series of Aquaria could be viewed. These were ten in number, having a capacity of from 7,000 to 27,000 gallons of water each. Passing out of the rotunda the visitor reached a great corridor or arcade, where on one hand could be viewed the opposite side of the series of great tanks, and on the other a line of tanks somewhat smaller, ranging from 750 to 15,000 gallons each in capacity. The corridor or arcade was about 15 feet wide. The glass fronts of the Aquaria were about 575 feet long and had 3,000 square feet of surface. The total water capacity of the Aquaria exclusive of reservoirs, was 18,725 cubic feet, or 140,000 gallons, weighing

1,192,425 pounds, or almost 600 tons; of this amount about 40,000 gallons were devoted to the Marine exhibit. In the entire salt water circulation, including reservoirs, there were about 80,000 gallons.

### HALL OF MINES AND MINING.

This structure, located at the southern extremity of the western lagoon, between the Electricity and Transportation Buildings, was 700 feet long by 350 feet wide, and built in the style of the early Italian Renaissance, although a decided French spirit pervaded the exterior design. In plan it was simple and straightforward, embracing on the ground floor spacious vestibules, restaurants, toilet-rooms, etc., with entrances placed on each of the four sides of the building, those of the north and south fronts being the most spacious and prominent. To the right and left of each entrance, inside, broad flights of stairs led to the galleries, which were 60 feet wide and 25 feet high from the ground floor, lighted on the sides by large windows and from above by a high clear-story extending around the building. The main fronts looked southward on the great Central Court, and northward on the western and middle lakes and an island georgeous with flowers. These principal fronts displayed enormous arched edifices, richly embellished with sculptural decoration, emblematic of Mining and its allied industries. At each end of these fronts were large square pavilions, surrounded by low domes, which marked the four corners of the building and were lighted by large arched windows extending through the galleries. Between the main entrance and the pavilions were richly decorated arcades, forming an open loggia on the ground floor, and a deeply recessed promenade on the gallery floor level which commanded a fine view of the lakes and islands to the northward and the great Central Court on the south. These covered promenades were each 25 feet wide and 230 feet long, and from them was had access to the building at numerous points. On the first floor the loggias were faced with marbles of different kinds and hues, which were considered part of the Mining exhibit, and so utilized as to have marketable value at the close of the Exposition. The loggia ceilings were heavily coffered and richly decorated in plaster and color; the ornamentation was massed at the prominent points of the façade. The exterior presented a massive though graceful appearance, and the frieze, which encircled the building, bore an elaborate and pleasing scroll-work design. The main central entrances were 90 feet in height.

## TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

This building, lying close to the end of the railway tracks by which the Exposition grounds were reached, and west of the Mining Building, facing on the lagoon, was designed by Messrs. Adler & Sullivan, of Chicago, and was a distinct departure from the architectural styles of the other buildings. The design was rather Oriental in character, the main walls being plainly and solidly built with a series of deep, round-arched openings, forming an arcade, not built of piers and arches, but having the effect of a solid wall pierced by the openings, which were divided by heavy transoms. After the Oriental fashion the edge of the low-pitched roof projected to form an effective cornice, and behind this roof the walls enclosing the central area of the building rose considerably higher, with round-arched transomed windows, making a more important clear-story than was shown in the other great structures. There were no angle pavilions, only the arcades did not run quite to the end of the walls, but left solid corner masses, which gave the needful expression of solidity. The long central roof bore in the middle a small two-story arcaded pavilion, covered with a little dome and very Oriental in aspect. The end portals were low, square, projecting pavilions, with terraces and staircases carried out on either side of them. The main portal in the center of the eastern side, facing across the lagoon the main entrance to the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, was a conspicuous feature. It consisted of a great projecting rectangular porch, carried well up, with a far-projecting cornice of its own and a flat roof. Almost its whole width was occupied by a high, round archway, recessed in many orders with square sections, the retreating arch-faces, together with the walls beyond them, being covered all over with elaborate sculptured designs in very low relief and gilded in every part.

Viewed from the lagoon, the cupola on the Transportation Building formed the effective southwest accent of the quadrangle, while from the cupola itself, reached by eight elevators, the Northern Court, the most beautiful effect of the entire Exposition could be seen in all its glory. The interior of the building was treated much after the manner of a Roman Basilica, with broad nave and aisles, the roof being in three divisions and the cupola placed exactly in the center of the building and rising 165 feet above the ground. The main building of the Transportation exhibit measured 960 feet front by 250 feet deep, and from this extended westward an enormous annex covering about nine acres and one story in height. In it were to be seen the more

bulky exhibits. Along the central avenue, or nave, were arranged, facing each other, scores of locomotive engines highly polished, rendering the perspective effect of the nave exceedingly novel and striking. The architectural idea given by the interior of the Transportation Building was one of the most impressive of the Exposition. The Transportation exhibits covered everything of whatsoever name or sort devoted to the purpose of transportation, and ranged from a baby carriage to a mogul engine, from a cash-conveyer to a balloon or carrier pigeon. The Transportation Building cost about \$300,000.

### FINE ARTS BUILDING.

The edifice which was devoted to the Fine Arts exhibits was situated near the north of Jackson Park, was rectangular in plan, covered about four acres of ground, and was a very beautiful structure in a pure style of Grecian Ionic. The building was 500 x 320 feet in dimensions, crossed north, east, south, and west by a great nave and transept, 100 feet wide and 70 feet high, at the intersection of which was a dome 60 feet in diameter and 125 feet high. The dome was surmounted by a colossal statue of the type of the famous figure of Winged Victory. The transept had a clear space through the center of 60 feet, being lighted entirely from above, and on either side were galleries 20 feet wide and 24 feet above the floor. The collections of sculpture were displayed on the main floor of the nave and transept, and on the walls, both of the ground floor and of the gallery, were ample areas for displaying paintings and other hanging works of art or sculptured panels in relief. The corners made by the crossing of the nave and transept were filled with small picture galleries, and around the entire building galleries 40 feet wide formed a continuous promenade. Between the promenade and the nave were smaller rooms, devoted to private collections and paintings and the collections of the various art schools. On either side of the main building, and connected with it by handsome corridors, were very large annexes for various art exhibits.

The general tone or color of the Art Building gave the effect of light gray stone; the construction, although of a temporary character, was necessarily fire-proof. The main walls were of solid brick, covered with "staff" architecturally ornamented, while the roof, floors, and galleries were of iron. All light was supplied through glass sky-lights with iron frames. The main building was entered by four great portals, richly ornamented with architectural sculpture, and approached by broad flights of steps. The walls of the loggia of the







1. Mrs. M. R. M. Wallace.



2. Mrs. Matilda B. Carse.



7. Mrs. J. S. Lewis.



3. Mrs. Potter Palmer.



5. Dr. Frances Dickinson.



6. Mrs. Susan G. Cooke.



8. Mrs. J. A. Mulligan.



7. Mrs. J. S. Lewis.

colonnades were highly decorated with mural paintings illustrating the history and progress of the Arts. The frieze of the exterior walls and the pediments of the principal entrances were ornamented with sculptures and portraits in bas-relief of the masters of ancient art. The building was beautifully placed, having the south front facing the lagoon, from which it was separated by charming terraces, ornamented with balustrades, with an immense flight of steps leading down from the main portal to the lagoon, where there was a landing for boats. The north front faced the wide lawn and the group of State Buildings. The immediate neighborhood of the building was ornamented with groups of statues, copies from classic art, and included statues of heroic and life-size proportions. There was a mile of hanging space for pictures, the four principal divisions being allotted to the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany. The building cost between \$500,000 and \$600,000.

### THE WOMEN'S BUILDING.

The idea of having a special building for the exhibition of women's work was original with the Columbian Exposition. As will be remembered, this idea appeared in the Act of Congress which indicated the lines on which the Exposition was to be organized. In agreement with the Act, "The Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission" was formed, with Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, as President; Mrs. Russell B. Harrison, as Vice-President at large, and the following ladies in their order as Vice-Presidents: Mrs. Ralph Trautmann, of New York; Mrs. Edwin C. Burleigh, of Maine; Mrs. Charles Price, of North Carolina; Miss Katherine L. Minor, of Louisiana; Mrs. Beriah Wilkins, of the District of Columbia; Mrs. Susan R. Ashley, of Colorado; Mrs. Flora Beall Ginty, of Wisconsin, and Mrs. Margaret Blaine Salisbury, of Utah. There were also Mrs. Virginia C. Meredith, of Indiana, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Mrs. Susan G. Cooke, of Tennessee, Secretary.

For the purpose of obtaining a suitable design for the Women's Building a competition was instituted, and from a great number of sketches submitted to compete for the prizes, one presented by Miss Sophia G. Hayden, of Boston, Mass., was accepted and to her was awarded the first prize of one thousand dollars. From the center of a bay formed by the lagoon, near one of the principal entrances to the Exposition grounds and on one side of the grand quadrangle, a landing and staircase led to a terrace six feet above the water;

crossing this terrace other staircases gave access to the ground four feet above, on which, about one hundred feet back, the Women's Building was situated. The first terrace was designed in artistic flower-beds and low shrubs. The principal facade had an extreme length of four hundred feet, the depth of the building being 200 feet. The style of the structure was Italian Renaissance. The first story was raised about ten feet from the ground line and a wide staircase led to the center pavilion. This pavilion, forming the main triple-arched entrance with a colonnade to the second story, was finished with a low pediment enriched with a highly elaborate bas-relief. The corner pavilions had each an open colonnade added above the main cornice, where were located hanging gardens. A lobby 40 feet wide led into the open rotunda 70 x 65 feet, reaching through the height of the building and protected by a richly ornamented sky-light. This rotunda was surrounded by a two-story open arcade, the whole having a thoroughly Roman courtyard effect, admitting abundance of light to all rooms facing this interior space. On this floor were located a model hospital and kindergarten, each occupying 80 x 60 feet. The whole floor of the south pavilion was devoted to the retrospective exhibit, the one on the north to reform work and charity organization; each of these floors was 80 x 200 feet. Opposite the main front were the Library, Bureau of Information, Records, etc. In the second story were ladies' parlors, committee rooms and dressing rooms, all leading to the open balcony in front. The whole second floor of the north pavilion enclosed the great assembly room and club room, the first of these being provided with an elevated stage for the accommodation of speakers. The south pavilion contained the model Kitchen, Refreshment rooms, Reception rooms, etc. The intention of the building was to contain only exhibits representing the work of women.

### HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

This building stood immediately south of the entrance to Jackson Park from the Midway Plaisance, and facing east on the lagoon, being practically a great conservatory. In front of it was a terrace for outside exhibits, including tanks for *Nymphæa* and the *Victoria Regia*. The front of the terrace, with its low parapet ornamented by large vases bordered the water, and at its center formed a boat landing. The building was one thousand feet long, with an extreme width of 250 feet. The plan was a central pavilion with two end pavilions, each connected with a central one by front and rear curtains, form-

ing two interior courts, each 88 by 270 feet. These courts were beautifully decorated in color and planted with ornamental shrubs and flowers. The central pavilion was roofed by a crystal dome, 187 feet in diameter, and 113 feet high, under which were exhibited the tallest palms, bamboos, and tree ferns that could be procured. In each of the pavilions were galleries, those of the end pavilions being designed for cafés, the situation and surroundings being particularly adapted to recreation and refreshments. These cafés were surrounded by an arcade on three sides from which charming views of the grounds could be obtained. In the Horticultural Building were exhibited all the varieties of flowers, plants, vines and seeds, horticultural implements, etc. Those exhibits requiring much sunlight were shown in the rear curtains, where the roof was entirely of glass and not too far removed from the plants. The front curtains and space under the galleries were designed for exhibits requiring only the ordinary amount of light. Provision was made for heating such parts of the building as required it. The exterior of the structure was in "staff" tinted in a soft warm buff, the use of color being reserved for the interior and courts. The architect of this building, which cost about \$300,000, was W. L. B. Jenny, of Chicago. On the wooded island opposite the Horticultural Building, it was designed to exhibit a complete collection of the timber trees of the United States, many thousand of these having been transplanted for that purpose.

### THE COLUMBUS EXHIBIT.

On the elevated tongue of land which projected into the lake to the south of the great pier, was erected a reproduction of the convent of La Rabida in Palos, Spain, whose hospitality Columbus enjoyed just prior to sailing from that port August 3, 1492. In and about the reproduction of this building was arranged a most interesting collection of relics of Columbus which had been sought for and obtained freely in Europe, the West India Islands and South America. Here was shown a copy of one of the vessels of Columbus, which was built in Spain. The general exhibit comprised everything that could be gathered to illustrate the work of the great discoverer, and besides such mementoes, collections of articles having a bearing on the Conquest of Mexico and Peru and the settlement of Central and South America.

In this connection it is proper to allude to the fact that the National Museum in the Government Building made exhibits, calculated to show the physical and other characteristics of the principal races of men, and the evolu-

tion of certain primitive arts and industries, all with a view to illustrating the advancement of America during its four centuries of history. The Bureau of Ethnology, also, made an interesting exhibit of the Archæology of America. This included maps showing the distribution of the ancient mounds, models of many most important examples, maps, drawings and photographs to illustrate their construction, and an exhaustive exhibit of objects of art found within them, classified and arranged for convenient examination. Another department was devoted to the Archæology of the ancient Pueblo Region in the southwestern part of the United States, and comprised models of many important ruins, supplemented by models of many of the Pueblos and of the Cliff Dwellings of that region. This department also included the most complete collection of pottery, implements, etc., from the same region, that had ever been made. Columbus exhibits were also made by the State Department, including a model of the house in which Columbus is supposed to have been born in Genoa, with a collection of portraits of himself. Also a model in relief of the West India Islands and the North coast of South America, showing the routes of the several voyages made by Columbus and the other early discoverers, with articles illustrating the manners and customs, dress and decoration of the natives of those countries, as they appeared when Columbus first encountered them.







HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.



HON. HENRY WATTERSON.



DEDICATION CEREMONIES  
OF THE  
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,  
CHICAGO, OCTOBER 21, 1892.

---



THE ceremonies in dedication of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago having been appointed by act of Congress to take place on Friday, October 21st, that week was devoted in Chicago to a series of grand festivities in honor of Christopher Columbus, culminating in the proceedings within the Exposition grounds. The public buildings and the finest private residences in Chicago were gaily decorated with strips of bunting and the flags of all nations, terra-cotta color being specially chosen as the hue employed in the civic ornamentation. A procession of school children on Wednesday, October 19th, was followed on the same evening by a magnificent ball at the Auditorium, and this on Thursday by a splendid civic parade, in which appeared the Vice-President of the United States, the General of the Army, the members of the Cabinet, the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, Cardinal Gibbons, and Archbishops and Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, Governors of a majority of the States with their staffs, and a multitude of other distinguished personages. Brilliant displays of fireworks at night were the attractions offered to the crowds of people that thronged the streets, the number of strangers in the city severely testing the capacity of Chicago to accommodate them. Illuminations and bands of music made the occasion one of great beauty and interest.

On Friday, October 21st, Vice-President Morton, the invited guests, and those who were to take part in the official function, were escorted by United States regulars and militia from Washington Park to the Exposition grounds. The troops—which included cavalry, infantry, and artillery—were under the

command of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Grand Marshal for the day, and numbered about five thousand men. The procession arrived on the grounds at one o'clock P.M., and the officials and guests were escorted to the Liberal Arts and Manufactures Building, where the ceremonies of the day were appointed to take place. This vast building, a mile in circumference and one-sixth of a mile broad by one-third of a mile long, the largest structure under one roof ever made by man, was estimated to contain one hundred thousand persons during the ceremonies. It was handsomely decorated with flags, and a crimson carpet extended from the entrance to one end, where a stage five hundred feet long had been erected for the officials and guests. A trained chorus of five thousand voices, and a fine orchestra under the direction of Theodore Thomas, with the Mexican Band and the United States Marine Band from Washington, interpreted the music for the occasion.

The distinguished personages present included Vice-President Morton, Major-General Schofield, the members of the Cabinet, the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Governors of States, the members of the Diplomatic Corps in full uniform, Monsignor Satolli, the Pope's Legate; Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Corrigan, Archbishop Ireland, ex-President Hayes, members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, and Hon. Henry Watterson, orators of the day; Miss Harriet S. Monroe, author of the Dedicatory Ode; Bishop Charles H. Fowler, chaplain of the day; the officials of the Columbian Exposition, and Mrs. Potter Palmer, who delivered the address descriptive of Woman's Work at the Exposition grounds, and the position of woman in general.

The exercises began at 2:30 with the rendering of the "Columbian March" of Prof. John K. Paine, of Cambridge, by Thomas' Orchestra and the Grand Chorus. Then Bishop Charles H. Fowler, D.D., of California, rose and delivered the following prayer:

#### THE INVOCATION.

PRAYER BY BISHOP CHARLES H. FOWLER, OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, Thou art the only one true God, eternal, immortal, invisible, blessed over all for evermore. We come before Thee to worship Thee, to render unto Thee thanksgiving, to confess our helplessness, and to invoke Thy blessing upon us. Thou art God. Thou hast created all things. Thou hast made the world and all things therein. Thou art Lord of Heaven and Earth. Thou hast made of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed and the bounds of their habitation. As a people whom Thou hast exalted, we worship Thee. Before the majesty of Thy

power, and the all-consuming glory of Thy presence, angels and archangels veil their faces. Thrones and dominions and principalities and powers prostrate themselves. Yet we, the members of a fallen race, children of a wayward family, urged by our dire necessities, encouraged by Thine unbreakable promises, emboldened by Thine infinite love, inspired by Thy life-giving spirit, and sheltered by the all-sufficient atonement, press our way up to the very steps of Thy throne and worship Thee, because Thou hast told us that in spite of our littleness, and in spite of our sinfulness, we may come, in the way Thou hast appointed, with boldness, even to the mercy-seat.

Thou hast that supreme power which is incapable of wearying, and that supreme wisdom which is incapable of blundering, and that supreme love which is incapable of upbraiding, and we come unto Thee asking that Thou wilt strengthen us in our weakness, guide us in our blindness, teach us in our ignorance, father us in our orphanage, pity us in our penitence, and save us in our faith, and so help us that we may acceptably worship Thee. We bless Thee, we praise Thee, we laud and magnify Thy name.

We thank Thee for the overflowing goodness which Thou hast manifested to us, exceeding abundant above all that we can ask or think.

We thank Thee for the revelation of Thyself in Thy Son to take away all sin, in Thy spirit to quicken every virtue, in Thy word to dispel every superstition, in Thy providence to protect from every peril.

We thank Thee especially for Thy favoring providence, which has ordered the unfolding of our history as a people and the shaping of our destiny as a Nation. Thou didst keep this new world in the thick clouds that surround Thy purposes and didst reserve it for the high honors of Thy maturing kingdom. In the fullness of time Thou didst bring it to the knowledge of men by the wisdom and prowess and faith of Thy servant, Columbus. Thou didst so inspire his mind and direct his thought by signs on the surface of the sea and by the flight of birds through the depths of the air that the Southern continent of the Western Hemisphere was open to Southern Europe, and this northern continent was preserved for another people and another destiny. Thus Thou didst launch upon the tide of history in the two continents of the new world two new and great and mutually helpful nations. We thank Thee for Thy favoring providence.

Thou didst speak to our fathers, heroic and great men, men of prayer and of power, and bade them come to this open land, and plant here in the wilderness great institutions for the elevation of the race, to consecrate these vast valleys and endless plains to freedom, to free ideas and free conscience, to the sanctity of the private home and the inalienability of individual rights. We thank Thee for the glorious history we have inherited; for Crecy, for Smithfield, and for Marston Moor; for Lexington and Fort Sumter, for Yorktown and Appomattox—those throbbing achievements of our patriotism. We thank Thee for Washington and Lincoln, for Webster and Clay, for Jefferson and Jackson, and for Grant—those beacon lights of the Republic.

We thank Thee for the mighty hosts of the hero dead and for the priceless lessons they have taught us in patriotism, in valor, in statesmanship, and in sacrifice. We thank Thee for 60,000,000 of free, heroic, patriotic citizens; for the open Bible, the open school, and the open church; for unprecedented growth, abundant prosperity, multiplied inventions, unnumbered libraries, countless newspapers, many colleges, great universities, ubiquitous benevolences, universal peace, uninterrupted happiness, and untarnished honor. We thank Thee for emancipated manhood and exalted womanhood.

We thank Thee for a free conscience, by a free church, in a free state, for a free people. For these precious and priceless blessings that make life valuable and kindle quenchless hopes for this world and for the world to come, we thank Thee.

Now, O Lord, our God, grateful for America, with her great Republics and civil governments and free institutions, we ask Thy continued blessings upon us. Bless this Nation, so heavily freighted with benedictions for mankind.

Bless the President of the United States in his official character. Hear us while we tarry to pray Thy blessing on his family in the stress of this hour. While the warm sympathies of the Nation are poured into this, our foremost and representative home, may the comfort of Thy grace

abound in that Christian family, and may Thy tender care preserve it unbroken for an example for many years to come.

Bless the Secretaries, the President's constitutional advisers, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Senators and Congressmen of the United States, the Governors of the several commonwealths, and all in official and responsible places.

Bless the officers of the army and of the navy, and the men who stand for the defense of our flag.

We pray Thee to bless the women of America. Favored above their sisters in all the world with open doors to varied activities, with honorable recognition in the responsibilities of life and of character, and with large room in society for the use and development of their gifts and acquirements and abilities, may they show to all the women in the world the true dignity and glory of Christian womanhood.

We pray Thee to bless the great body of our citizens, that they may improve and perpetuate their patrimony.

Bless the honorable and learned professions in our land, that we may have wise laws, just administration, efficient remedies, benign faiths, and helpful sciences.

Bless the great body of the wage-earners, and may labor and capital meet, mingle and thrive together on the basis of the New Testament.

Bless all the people from every land that flow into our population, that all, of every clime and color and race may enjoy the blessings of righteousness and justice, and protection and security under our flag, and on every yard of our soil.

Bless us as a people with enlarging intelligence and widening charities, and ever improving health and abounding liberality. Sanctify our homes, multiply our children, and continue our prosperity. Above all things make us eminent for righteousness, a Nation whose God is the Lord.

We pray Thee to bless the President and General Manager of this exposition, and these commissioners, and the men and women who have toiled amid many anxieties and uncertainties for so many months to crown this undertaking with success. May they have such wisdom and help from Thee for their difficult and delicate duties that they may deserve and receive the grateful remembrance of their fellow-citizens.

We invoke Thy choicest blessings upon our guests, upon those who come hither from distant lands and climes to unite with us in this great enterprise, whether they come from the rulers of the earth that they may see and report what is doing in these ends of the world, or to represent the arts that have matured through ages, or to set forth the triumphs of genius, the mechanical and industrial achievements that are enriching our times, we pray Thee to bless them and keep them in health and safety while they are in our midst. Keep their families and interests in their distant homes in peace and prosperity. May their return to their homes be in safety and comfort, carrying with them many kindly memories of this land and of this city.

Bless, we pray Thee, the great nations they represent. Bless the great Republic of France, that rising sun of liberty on the shores of Europe. Bless the Republic of Switzerland, and the Republics of South America, and the Republic of Mexico, and the Republics of Central America. May the torches they hold up in the world never go out or burn dimly.

Bless the free government of Great Britain, with her many and vast dependencies. Bless the lands of Scandinavia, with their heroic sons and daughters. Bless the empire of Germany, with its advancing millions.

Bless Italy, the cradle of Columbus, with her history and her hopes. Bless genial and sunny Spain, the land of Ferdinand and Isabella, the helpers of Columbus.

Bless Russia, the steady and fearless friend of the United States, with her millions of subjects and of acres and of wants. Bless Austria. Bless China, populous China, and Japan, and Corea, and Turkey, and Africa, and all the nations of the earth, whatever their form of government or type of religion. May the truths they hold be nourished. May the light they have received grow brighter and brighter to the perfect day. May the liberties they have reached be perpetuated and multiplied till all the nations of the earth shall be freed from error, from superstition, and from

oppression, and shall enjoy the blessings of righteousness, of liberty, of equality, and of brotherhood with Thy perpetual favor.

We pray Thy blessing upon America in an especial manner, according to her responsibilities. May she come up to the high character Thou requirest of her. May she accomplish for Thee the exalted work of helping to draw the nations of the earth into close and friendly brotherhood that shall practice the arts of peace and go forth to war no more forever. May our Republic grow stronger in the hearts of the people and in the respect of sister nations as the ages roll by. May she grow rich in intelligence, in educational resources, in the fine arts, in the sciences, in the productive industries, and in that great wealth of noble and righteous character that shall make her the friend of all nations, to whom the needy nations shall turn for help, the bewildered for counsel, the weak for protection, the strong for wisdom, and all for fellowship; and may she fill the world for future ages with the gladness and glory of our Christian civilization.

Almighty God, we are gathered here within these walls and within these gates, from our National capital and from every city and section of our wide domain, and from all the lands of the earth, to acknowledge Thee, and in Thy name, and in the name of the Government of the United States, and in the name of the people of the United States, to dedicate these buildings and these grounds to the uses and purposes of the World's Columbian Exposition. We pray Thy blessing upon this undertaking that it may bring glory to Thy name and benedictions to mankind.

Now, O Lord, our Father, we pray Thy blessing upon this multitude. In Thy great mercy forgive the sins of each of us and bless us with eternal salvation. As this assembly will scatter and soon be gone, may each one be ready to stand in that great assembly which shall gather before Thy throne and be permitted to hear the supreme sentence, "Well done, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

And unto Thee our God and our Father, through Him who is the friend of sinners, will we, with the angels that stand about the throne, ascribe "blessing and glory and wisdom and thanksgiving and honor and power and might for ever and ever. Amen."

At the conclusion of the prayer, Director-General George R. Davis advanced to the front of the platform, and delivered the introductory address:

#### INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL GEORGE R. DAVIS.

*Ladies and Gentlemen:* By virtue of my official position it is my pleasurable duty to present the noted personages who, at this hour, in their several functions, are to contribute to the exercises with which we here dedicate the grounds and buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition.

In a presence so vast, on an occasion so pre-eminent in the progress of universal affairs, I am moved by emotions that can sweep a human heart but once in life. Awe overmasters inspiration, and both are lost in gratitude that I am permitted to inaugurate these ceremonies.

The citizens of our common country may be pardoned the pride and satisfaction with which we study the historic steps by which our people have been led to their present exalted position.

Of the great nations of the world, the United States is the youngest; our resources are equal to those of any other nation. Our sixty millions of people are among the most intelligent, cultured, happy, and prosperous of mankind. But what we are and what we possess as a nation is not ours by purchase, nor by conquest, but by virtue of the rich heritage that was spread out beneath the sun and stars, beneath the storms and rains and dews, beneath the frosts and snows, ages before a David, a Homer, or a Virgil sung, or before Italy's humble and immortal son had dreamed his dream of discovery. This rich heritage is ours; not by our own might, not even by our own discovery, but ours by the gift of the Infinite. It is fitting that, on the threshold of another century, we reverently pause in the presence of the world and with confession and supplication, with thanksgiving and devotedness, with praise and adoration, acknowledge our dependence on the Creator of the universe, the God of nations, the Father of mankind.

Nature has given us a virgin soil of incomparable richness and variety. Our climate is so diversified that all the fruits of tree and vine ripen under our autumnal skies.

The great seas that form our boundaries, and with their ebb and flow bathe our shores, are rich with all the treasures of the deep.

The granite vaults of our mountain chains are stored with untold mineral wealth.

In the prodigality of nature bountiful provision has been made for our multiplying people, and in times of emergency, from our great abundance, we may succor and comfort the distressed and afflicted of other lands.

A single century has placed this people side by side with the oldest and most advanced nations of the world—nations with a history of a thousand years.

But in the midst of our rejoicing no American citizen should forget our national starting-point, and the quality of the manhood on which was laid the very foundation of our government. Our fathers were born under foreign flags. The very best brain and nerve and muscle and conscience of the older governments found their way to this western continent. Our ancestors had the map of the world before them. What wonder that they chose this land for their descendants! Over the very cradle of our national infancy stood the spirit and form of the completed civilization of other lands and the birth-cries of the republic rang out over the world with a voice as strong as a giant of a thousand years. From the morning of our history the subjects of all nations have flocked to our shores and have entered into our national life and joined in the upbuilding of our institutions. They have spaded and planted; they have sown and gathered; they have wrought and builded, and to-day, everywhere all over this land, may be seen the products and results of this toil, constituting our national prosperity, promoting our national growth. To all such the doors of the nation are ever open.

The World's Columbian Exposition is the natural outgrowth of this nation's place in history. Our continent, discovered by Christopher Columbus, whose spirits were revived as his cause was espoused by the generous-hearted queen of Spain, has, throughout all the years from that time to this, been a haven to all who saw here the promise of requited toil, of liberty and of peace.

The ceaseless, resistless march of civilization, westward, ever westward, has reached and passed the great lakes of North America, and has founded on their farthest shore the greatest city of modern times. Chicago, the peerless, has been selected for the great celebration which to-day gives new fire to progress and sheds its light upon ages yet to come. Established in the heart of this continent, her pulse throbs with the quickening current of our national life. And that this city was selected as the scene of this great commemorative festival was the natural outgrowth of predestined events. Here all nations are to meet in peaceful, laudable emulation on the fields of art, science, and industry, on the fields of research, invention, and scholarship, and to learn the universal value of the discovery we commemorate; to learn, as could be learned in no other way, the nearness of man to man, the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of the human race.

This, ladies and gentlemen, is the exalted purpose of the World's Columbian Exposition. May it be fruitful of its aim, and of peace forever to all the nations of the earth.

Following the Director-General, Hon. Hempstead Washburne, Mayor of Chicago, delivered a brief address of welcome, and tendered the freedom of the city of Chicago to the present visitors, and to those to be entertained during the next year:

#### ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

HON. HEMPSTEAD WASHBURN, MAYOR OF CHICAGO.

*Mr. President, Representatives of Foreign Governments, Ladies and Gentlemen:* This day is dedicated by the American people to one whose name is indissolubly linked with that of our continent. This day shall add new glory to him whose prophetic vision beheld in the stars which guided his audacious voyage a new world and a new hope for the peoples of the earth.



The four centuries passing in review have witnessed the settlement of a newly-discovered continent, the founding of many nations and the establishment in this country of more than sixty millions of people, whose wonderful material prosperity, high intelligence, political institutions, and glorious history have excited the interest and compelled the admiration of the civilized world.

These centuries have evolved the liberty-loving American people who are gathered here to-day. We have with us the pioneer bearing in his person the freedom of his western home—the aging veteran, whom all nations honor, without whose valor, government, liberty, and patriotism would be but idle words. We have with us builders of cities, founders of states, dwellers in forests, tillers of the soil, the mechanic and the artisan, and noble women, daughters of the republic, not less in patriotism and deserved esteem than those who seem to play the larger part in building up a state.

There are gathered here our Vice-President and stately Senate, our grave and learned judges, our Congress and our States that all mankind may know this is a nation's holiday and a people's tribute to him whose dauntless courage and unwavering faith impelled him to traverse undismayed the unsailed waste of waters, and whose first prayer upon a waiting continent was saluted on its course by that banner which knows no creed, no faith, no nation—that ensign which has represented peace, progress, and humanity for nineteen hundred years—the holy banner of the cross.

Those foreign nations which have contributed so much to our growth will here learn wherein our strength lies—that it is not in standing armies, not in heredity or birth, not even in our fertile valleys, not in our commerce or our wealth, but that we have built and are building upon the everlasting rock of character and intelligence, seeking to secure an education for every man, woman and child over whom floats the stars and stripes—that emblem which signifies our government and our people.

That flag guards to-day 21,500,000 school children of a country not yet four centuries old and who outnumber nearly four times the population of Spain in 1492.

This is our hope in the future—the anchor of the republic—and a rainbow of promise for the centuries yet to come.

As a mark of public gratitude it was decided to carry down into history through this celebration the appreciation of this people for him before whose name we all bow to-day.

You, sirs, who are the chosen representatives of our people—you into whose keeping we intrust our property and our rights—you whose every act becomes a link in that long chain of history which spans 400 years without a break and whose every link signifies a struggle and victory for man—you who represent that last and most perfect experiment of human government, have by your official acts honored this young city with your choice as the most fitting place to mark this country's dawn.

She accepts the sacred trust with rivalry toward none and fellowship for all. She stands ready to fulfill the pledges she has made. She needs no orator to speak her merits, no poet to sing her glories. She typifies the civilization of this continent and this age; she has no hoary locks, no crumbling ruins; the gray-haired sire who saw her birth to-day holds on high his prattling grandchild to see the nations of the earth within her gates.

Over the very spot whereon we stand, within the memory of men still young, the wild fowl winged their migratory flight.

Less than a century ago the site of this young city was unknown; to-day 1,500,000 people support her honor, enterprise, and thrift. Her annual commerce of \$1,500,000,000 tells the eloquent story of her material greatness. Her liberality to all nations and all creeds is boundless, broad as humanity and high as the dome of heaven. "Rule Britannia," the "Marseillaises," "Die Wacht am Rhein" and every folk-song of the older world have drifted over the Atlantic's stormy waves, and as each echo, growing fainter with advancing leagues, has reached this spot, it has been merged into that one grand chorus: "My Country, 'tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty, of Thee I Sing."

This, sirs, is the American city of your choice; her gates are open, her people at your service. To you and those you represent we offer greeting, hospitality, and love.

To the old world, whose representatives grace this occasion, whose governments are in full accord with this enterprise so full of meaning to them and to us, to that old world whose children

braved unruly seas and treacherous storms to found a new State in an unknown land, we give greeting, too, as children greet a parent in some new home.

We are proud of its ancestry, for it is our own. We glory in its history, for it was our ancestral blood which inscribed its rolls of honor; and if to-day these distinguished men of more distinguished lands behold any spirit, thing, or ambition which excites their praise, it is but the outcropping of the Roman courage on a new continent in a later age.

Welcome to you, men of older civilizations, to this young city, whose most ancient landmark was built within the span of a present life. Our hospitalities and our welcome we now extend without reserve, without regard to nationality, creed, or race.

After Mayor Washburne's address came the reading by Mrs. Sarah C. Le Moyne, of New York, of selections from the magnificent dedicatory ode written by Miss Harriet Stone Monroe, of Chicago. This poetic and dignified work was admirably rendered and with full elocutionary effect by Mrs. Le Moyne; the portions here given in italics having been set to music by G. W. Chadwick, were sung by the chorus, with an accompaniment by Thomas' orchestra. At the conclusion of the recital, President Palmer presented to Miss Monroe and Mrs. Le Moyne each a laurel wreath in behalf of the ladies of Chicago:

#### DEDICATORY ODE.

HARRIET S. MONROE, CHICAGO.

*(The passages set to music are printed in italics.)*

COLUMBIA! on thy brow are dewy flowers  
 Plucked from wide prairies and from mighty hills.  
 Lo! toward this day have led the steadfast hours.  
 Now to thy hope the world its beaker fills.  
 The old earth hears a song of blessed themes  
 And lifts her head from a deep couch of dreams.  
 Her queenly nations, elder-born of Time,  
     Troop from high thrones to hear;  
 Clasp thy strong hands, tread with thee paths sublime,  
     Lovingly bend the ear.  
 Spain, in the 'broidered robes of chivalry,  
     Comes with slow foot and inward-brooding eyes  
     Bow to her banner! 'twas the first to rise  
     Out of the dark for thee.  
 And England, royal mother, whose right hand  
     Molds nations, whose white feet the ocean tread,

Lays down her sword on thy beloved strand  
To bless thy wreathed head ;  
Hearing in thine her voice, bidding thy soul  
Fulfill her dream, the foremost at the goal.  
And France, who once thy fainting form upbore,  
Brings beauty now where strength she brought of yore.  
France, the swift-footed, who with thee  
Gazed in the eyes of Liberty,  
And loved the dark no more.

Around the peopled world  
Bright banners are unfurled,  
The long procession winds from shore to shore.  
The Norseman sails  
Through icy gales  
To the green Vineland of his long ago.  
Russia rides down from realms of sun and snow.  
Germany casts afar  
Her iron robes of war,  
And strikes her harp with thy triumphal song.  
Italy opens wide her epic scroll,  
In bright hues blazoned, with great deeds writ long,  
And bids thee win the kingdom of the soul.  
And the calm Orient, wise with many days,  
From hoary Palestine to sweet Japan  
Salutes thy conquering youth ;  
Bidding thee hush while all the nations praise,  
Know, though the world endure but for a span,  
Deathless is truth.  
Lo ! unto these the ever-living Past  
Ushers a mighty pageant, bids arise  
Dead centuries, freighted with visions vast,  
Blowing dim mists into the Future's eyes.  
Their song is all of thee,  
Daughter of Mystery.

Alone! Alone!  
Behind wide walls of sea!  
And never a ship has flown  
A prisoned world to free.  
Fair is the sunny day  
On mountain and lake and stream,  
Yet wild men starve and slay,  
And the young earth lies adream.  
Long have the dumb years passed with vacant eyes,  
Bearing rich gifts for nations throned afar,  
Guarding thy soul inviolate as a star,  
Leaving thee safe with God till man grow wise.  
At last one patient heart is born  
Fearless of ignorance and scorn.  
His strong youth wasteth at thy sealed gate—  
Kings will not open to the untrod path.  
His hope grows sear while all the angels wait,  
The prophet bows under the dull world's wrath,  
Until a woman, fair  
As morning lilies are,  
Brings him a jeweled key—  
And lo! a world is free.  
Wide swings the portal, never touched before,  
Strange, luring winds blow from an unseen shore.  
Toward dreams that cannot fail  
He bids the three ships sail,  
While man's new song of hope rings out against the gale.

*Over the wide unknown,  
Far to the shores of Ind,  
On through the dark alone,  
Like a feather blown by the wind;  
Into the west away,  
Sped by the breath of God,  
Seeking the clearer day,  
Where only His feet have trod;*

*From the past to the future we sail;  
We slip from the leash of kings.  
Hail, Spirit of Freedom—hail!  
Unfurl thine impalpable wings!  
Receive us, protect us, and bless  
Thy knights who brave all for thee.  
Though death be thy soft caress,  
By that touch shall our souls be free.  
Onward and ever on,  
Till the voice of despair is stilled,  
Till the haven of peace is won,  
And the purpose of God fulfilled.*

O strange, divine surprise!  
Out of the dark man strives to rise,  
And struggles inch by inch with toil and tears;  
Till lo! God stoops from His supernal spheres,  
And bares the glory of His face.  
Then darkness flees afar,  
This earth becomes a star—  
Man leaps up to the lofty place.  
We ask a little—all is given.  
We seek a lamp—God grants us heaven.  
So these who dared to pass beyond the pale,  
For an idea tempting the shrouded seas,  
Sought but Cathay. God bade their faith prevail,  
To find a world—blessed His purposes!  
The hero knew not what a virgin soul  
Laughed through glad eyes when at her feet he laid  
The gaudy trappings of man's masquerade.  
She who had dwelt in forests, heard the roll  
Of lakes down-thundering to the sea,  
Beheld from gleaming mountain heights  
Two oceans playing with the lights  
Of eve and morn—ah! what would she  
With all the out-worn pageantry

Of purple robes and heavy mace and crown?  
Smiling she casts them down,  
Unfit her young austerity  
Of hair unbound and strong limbs bare and brown.

Yet they who dare arise  
And meet her stainless eyes  
Forget old loves, though crowned queens these be.  
And whither her winged feet fare  
They follow though death be there—  
So sweet, so fleet, so goddess-pure is she.  
Her voice is like deep rivers, that do flow  
Through forests bending low.  
Her step is softest moonlight, that doth force  
The ocean to its course.  
Gentle her smile, for something in man's face,  
World-worn, time-weary, furrowed deep with tears,  
Thrills her chaste heart with a more tender grace.  
Softly she smooths the wrinkles from his brow,  
Wrought by the baleful years,  
Smiles sunshine on the hoar head, whispers low  
New charges from the awakened will of truth—  
Words all of fire, that thrill his soul with youth.  
Not with his brother is man's battle here.  
The challenge of the earth, that Adam heard,  
His love austere breathes in his eager ear,  
And lo! the knight who warred at love's command,  
And scarred the face of Europe, sheathes his sword,  
Hearing from untaught lips a nobler word,  
Taking new weapons from an unstained hand.  
With axe and oar, with mallet and with spade,  
She bids the hero conquer, unafraid  
Though cloud-veiled Titans be his lordly foes—  
Spirits of earth and air, whose wars brook no repose.

From far-away mountain and plain,  
From the shores of the sunset sea,



The unwearying rulers complain, complain,  
And throng from the wastes to defend their reign,  
Their threatened majesty.  
The low prairies that lie abloom  
Sigh out to the summer air:  
Shall our dark soil be the tomb  
Of the flowers that rise so fair?  
Shall we yield to man's disdain,  
And nourish his golden grain?  
We will freeze and burn and snare,  
Ah! bid him beware! beware!  
And the forests, heavy and dark and deep  
With the shadows of shrouded years,  
In a murmurous voice, out of age-long sleep,  
Ask the winds: What creature rude  
Would storm our solitude?  
Hath his soul no fears, no tears?  
The prone rivers lift up their snow-crowned heads,  
Arise in wrath from their rock-hewn beds,  
And roar: We will ravage and drown  
Ere we float his white ships down.  
And the lakes from a mist  
Of amethyst  
Lure the storm-clouds down, and grow ashen and brown.  
And all the four winds wail:  
Our gales shall make him quail.  
By blinding snow, by burning sun  
His strength shall be undone.  
Then men in league with these—  
Brothers of wind and waste—  
Hew barbs of flint, and darkly haste  
From sheltering tents and trees;  
And mutter: Away! away!  
Ye children of white-browed day!  
Nor rest till the wild lords of earth and air  
Bow to his will, his burdens glad to bear.

Who dares profane our wild gods' reign  
We torture and trap and slay.

Child of the light, the shadows fall in vain,  
Herald of God, in vain the powers conspire.  
Armed with truth's holy cross, faith's sacred fire,  
Though often vanquished, he shall rise again,  
And angels leave him not through the long strife,  
But sing large annals of their own wide life,  
Luring him on to freedom. On that field,  
From giants won, shall man be slave to man?

*Lo! clan on clan,  
The embattled nations gather to be one,  
Clasp hands as brothers 'neath Columbia's shield,  
Upraise her banner to the shining sun.  
Along her blessed shore  
One heart, one song, one dream—  
Man shall be free forevermore,  
And love shall be supreme.*

When dreaming kings, at odds with swift-paced time,  
Would strike that banner down,  
A nobler knight than ever writ or rhyme  
With Fame's bright wreath did crown  
Through armed hosts bore it till it floated high  
Beyond the clouds, a light that cannot die!  
Ah, hero of our younger race!  
Great builder of a temple new!  
Ruler, who sought no lordly place!  
Warrior, who sheathed the sword he drew!  
Lover of men, who saw afar  
A world unmarred by want or war,  
Who knew the path and yet forbore  
To tread till all men should implore;  
Who saw the light, and led the way  
Where the gray world might greet the day;

Father and leader, prophet sure,  
Whose will in vast works shall endure,  
How shall we praise him on this day of days,  
Great son of fame who has no need of praise?

How shall we praise him? Open wide the doors  
Of the fair temple whose broad base he laid.  
Through its white halls a shadowy cavalcade  
Of heroes moves o'er unresounding floors—  
Men whose brawned arms upraised these columns high,  
And reared the towers that vanish in the sky—  
The strong who, having wrought, can never die.

And lo! leading a blessed host comes one  
Who held a warring nation in his heart;  
Who knew love's agony, but had no part  
In love's delight; whose mighty task was done  
Through blood and tears that we might walk in joy,  
And this day's rapture own no sad alloy.  
Around him heirs of bliss, whose bright brows wear  
Palm leaves amid their laurels ever fair.  
Gayly they come, as though the drum  
Beat out the call their brave hearts knew so well.  
Brothers once more, dear as of yore,  
Who in a noble conflict nobly fell.  
Their blood washed pure yon banner in the sky,  
And quenched the brands laid 'neath these arches high:  
The brave who, having fought, can never die.

Then surging through the vastness rise once more  
The aureoled heirs of light, who onward bore  
Through darksome times and trackless realms of ruth  
The flag of beauty and the torch of truth.  
They tore the mask from the foul face of wrong;  
Even to God's mysteries they dared aspire;  
High in the choir they lit yon altar-fire,  
And filled these aisles with color and with song

The ever-young, the unfallen, wreathing for time  
Fresh garlands of the seeming-vanished years;  
Faces long luminous, remote, sublime,  
And shining brows still dewy with our tears.  
Back with the old glad smile comes one we knew—  
We bade him rear our house of joy to-day.  
But Beauty opened wide her starry way,  
And he passed on. Bright champions of the true,  
Soldiers of peace, seers, singers ever blest—  
From the wide ether of a loftier quest  
Their winged souls throng our rites to glorify—  
The wise who, having known, can never die.

Strange splendors stream the vaulted aisles along—  
To these we loved celestial rapture clings,  
And music, borne on rhythm of rising wings,  
Floats from the living dead, whose breath is song.

Columbia, my country, dost thou hear?  
Ah! dost thou hear the songs unheard of time?  
Hark! for their passion trembles at thine ear.  
Hush! for thy soul must heed their call sublime.  
Across wide seas, unswept by earthly sails,  
Those strange sounds draw thee on, for thou shalt be  
Leader of nations through the autumnal gales.  
That wait to mock the strong and wreck the free  
Dearer, more radiant than of yore,  
Against the dark I see thee rise;  
Thy young smile spurns the guarded shore  
And braves the shadowed ominous skies.  
And still that conquering smile who see  
Pledge love, life, service, all to thee.  
The years have brought thee robes most fair—  
The rich processional years—  
And filleted thy shining hair,  
And zoned thy waist with jewels rare,  
And whispered in thine ears

Strange secrets of God's wondrous ways,  
Long hid from human awe and praise.

For lo! the living God doth bare His arm;  
No more He makes His house of clouds and gloom.  
Lightly the shuttles move within His loom;  
Unveiled His thunder leaps to meet the storm.  
From God's right hand man takes the powers that sway  
A universe of stars.  
He bows them down; He bids them go or stay;  
He tames them for his wars.  
He scans the burning paces of the sun,  
And names the invisible orbs whose courses run  
Through the dim deeps of space.  
He sees in dew upon a rose impearled  
The swarming legions of a monad world  
Begin life's upward race.  
Voices of hope he hears  
Long dumb to his despair,  
And dreams of golden years  
Meet for a world so fair.  
For now Democracy doth wake and rise  
From the sweet sloth of youth.  
By storms made strong, by many dreams made wise,  
He clasps the hand of Truth.  
Through the armed nations lies his path of peace,  
The open book of knowledge in his hand,  
Food to the starving, to the oppressed release,  
And love to all he bears from land to land.  
Before his march the barriers fall,  
The laws grow gentle at his call.  
His glowing breath blows far away  
The fogs that veil the coming day—  
That wondrous day,  
When earth shall sing as through the blue she rolls  
Laden with joy for all her thronging souls.  
Then shall Want's call to Sin resound no more

Across her teeming fields. And Pain shall sleep,  
Soothed by brave science with her magic lore,  
And War no more shall bid the nations weep.  
Then the worn chains shall slip from man's desire,  
And ever higher and higher  
His swift foot shall aspire;  
Still deeper and more deep  
His soul its watch shall keep,  
Till love shall make the world a holy place,  
Where knowledge dares unveil God's very face.

Not yet the angels hear life's last sweet song.  
Music unutterably pure and strong  
From earth shall rise to haunt the peopled skies  
When the long march of time,  
Patient in birth and death, in growth and blight,  
Shall lead man up through happy realms of light  
Unto his goal sublime.

*Columbia ! Men beheld thee rise  
A goddess from the misty sea.  
Lady of joy, sent from the skies,  
The nations worshiped thee.  
Thy brows were flushed with dawn's first light ;  
By foamy waves with stars bedight  
Thy blue robe floated free.*

*Now let the sun ride high o'erhead,  
Driving the day from shore to shore,  
His burning tread we do not dread,  
For thou art evermore  
Lady of love, whose smile shall bless,  
Whom brave deeds win to tenderness,  
Whose tears the lost restore.*

*Lady of hope thou art. We wait  
With courage thy serene command.*

*Through unknown seas, toward undreamed fate,  
 We ask thy guiding hand.  
 On! though sails quiver in the gale!—  
 Thou at the helm, we cannot fail.  
 On to God's time-veiled strand!*

*Lady of beauty! thou shalt win  
 Glory and power and length of days.  
 The sun and moon shall be thy kin,  
 The stars shall sing thy praise.  
 All hail! we bring thee vows most sweet  
 To strew before thy winged feet.  
 Now onward be thy ways!*

A brief address was now made by Director of Works D. H. Burnham, introducing the master artists of the Exposition as follows:

In August, 1890, the World's Columbian Exposition was to decide upon a site for this great Exposition. Without hesitation, they promptly invited the most eminent of American landscape architects to join them and give advice. The suggestions of these men were approved and adopted. In December it became necessary to select the architects of the buildings. Again the corporation intrusted the work of choosing to an expert, and since that time no single important step of the World's Columbian Exposition has been taken without the advice of an expert man. When before has any community so intrusted its interests to its strongest sons? And what are the results? They lie around you. When this day shall stand in the long perspective of the past, and your children read the story, it will be called an epoch—one of those rare moments which can come only with intervals of centuries. I congratulate the city upon the devotion and generosity of her sons which have made this day possible. I congratulate the company upon the success it has attained by its wise course in suffering its expert advisers to lead it on, and in supporting them so nobly with its millions and its perfect faith. I congratulate the old country in the possession of such a populace, whose spirit has risen to such an occasion. And I congratulate the world upon the result.

My countrymen, you have freed the arm of the allied arts which until now has been bound since Columbus day, 400 years ago. You have bidden architecture, sculpture, painting, and music be free; and as has ever been the case when, after many centuries, a community shakes off the sordid chain of its spirit, the allied arts have repaid your devotion and have produced this result.

I now have the honor to present to you the master artists of the Exposition.

Following the remarks by Director Burnham, commemorative medals were awarded to the master artists by H. N. Higinbotham, President of the World's Columbian Exposition, in the following address:

#### AWARD OF MEDALS TO MASTER ARTISTS.

H. N. HIGINBOTHAM, PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

*Mr. Burnham and Gentlemen:* It becomes my agreeable duty, on behalf of the board of directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, to receive from you these buildings, which repre-



sent your thought, skill, and labor as master artists of construction. It is difficult to command language fully adequate to express our satisfaction with your achievements. We have observed with admiration the rapid development of your plans, until there stand before us to-day structures that represent the ripest wisdom of the ages.

Never before have men brought to their task greater knowledge, higher aims, or more resolute purpose. Never before have such magnificent fruits been the result of thought and toil. The earth and all it contains have been subservient to your will. You have pursued your work loyally, heroically, and with an unselfish devotion that commands the applause of the world. Your country and the nations of the earth will join us in congratulating you upon the splendid issue of your plans and undertakings.

We accept these buildings from you, exulting in the belief that these beautiful structures furnish proof to the world that, with all our material growth and prosperity since the Columbian discovery of America, we have not neglected those civilizing arts which minister to a people's refinement and become the chief glory of a nation.

"Peace hath her victories  
No less renowned than war."

In this Exposition, one of the adorning victories of our age of peace, you take conspicuous part, and the work accomplished reflects, and will continue to reflect, honor alike upon yourselves and upon your country.

In recognition of your faithful and efficient services, and in order to commemorate more substantially than by mere words the successful termination of your great work as master artists of construction, the board of directors have issued this medal, which I have the honor to present to you. A simple token it is, which finds its real and abiding value, not in its intrinsic worth, but rather in the high merit which receives and the grateful appreciation which bestows it.

Following are the names of those persons, gentlemen and ladies, to whom the medals were awarded and presented:

Charles F. McKim,  
Richard Morris Hunt,  
W. L. B. Jenney,  
W. J. Edbrooke,  
Carl Bitter,  
Carl Rohl-Smith,  
Edward Kemeys,  
Gari Melchers,  
Edward C. Potter,  
E. E. Simmons,  
Maitland Armstrong,  
Alexandre Sandier,  
John W. Alvord,  
Stanford White,  
S. S. Beman,  
Francis M. Whitehouse,  
Daniel H. Burnham,  
Philip Martiny,  
John J. Boyle,  
James A. Blanckingship,  
J. Alden Weir,  
John Charles Olmsted,  
Kenyon Cox,  
C. Y. Turner,  
Augustus St. Gaudens,  
Ernest R. Graham,

William R. Mead,  
Henry Van Brunt,  
Sophia G. Hayden,  
Frederick Law Olmsted,  
Daniel C. French,  
Lorado Taft,  
Henry A. McNeil,  
Robert Reid,  
Mrs. Fredk. McMonnies,  
Elmer E. Garnsey,  
M. A. Waagen,  
Edward C. Shankland,  
Theodore Thomas,  
Robert S. Peabody,  
Frank M. Howe,  
Henry Ives Cobb,  
F. W. Grogan,  
George W. Maynard,  
Miss Enid Yandell,  
Frederick McMonnies,  
Charles Reinhart,  
Henry Sargent Codman,  
Richard W. Bock,  
Robert Kraus,  
Frederick Sargent,  
J. K. Paine,  
Harriet Stone Monroe.

John G. Stearne,  
Louis Sullivan,  
Francis D. Millet,  
William Holabird,  
H. T. Schladermundt,  
Miss Alice Rideout,  
Miss Mary Cassatt,  
E. H. Blashfield,  
Walter Shirlaw,  
George L. Healy,  
Johannes Gelert,  
Rudolph Ulrich,  
W. L. Tomlins,  
George B. Post,  
Dankmar Adler,  
Charles B. Atwood,  
Martin Roche,  
Theodore Baur,  
Olin L. Warner,  
Walter McEwen,  
A. Phimister Proctor,  
J. Carroll Beckwith,  
Louis J. Millet,  
William L. Dodge,  
William S. MacHarg,  
G. W. Chadwick,

During the presentation of the medals the orchestra and chorus rendered Mendelssohn's "To the Sons of Art," words by Schiller.

Mrs. Potter Palmer was received with the loudest acclamations as she advanced to read her address on the "Work of the Board of Lady Managers."

#### WORK OF THE BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

MRS. POTTER PALMER.

Official representation for women, upon so important an occasion as the present, is unprecedented. It seems peculiarly appropriate that this honor should have been accorded our sex when celebrating the great deeds of Columbus, who, inspired though his visions may have been, yet required the aid of an Isabella to transform them into realities.

The visible evidences of the progress made since the discovery of this great continent will be collected six months hence in these stately buildings now to be dedicated.

The magnificent imperial exhibit, the import of which will presently be eloquently described by our orators, will not, however, so vividly represent the great advance of modern thought as does the fact that man's "silent partner" has been invited by the government to leave her retirement to assist in conducting a great national enterprise. The provision of the act of Congress that the board of lady managers appoint a jury of her peers to pass judgment upon woman's work, adds to the significance of the innovation, for never before was it thought necessary to apply this fundamental principle of justice to our sex.

Realizing the seriousness of the responsibilities devolving upon it, and inspired by a sense of the nobility of its mission, the board has, from the time of its organization, attempted most thoroughly and most conscientiously to carry out the intentions of Congress.

It has been able to broaden the scope of its work, and extend its influence through the co-operation and assistance so generously furnished by the Columbian Commission and the board of directors of the Exposition. The latter took the initiative in making an appropriation for the woman's building, and in allowing the board to call attention to the recent work of women in new fields by selecting from their own sex the architect, decorators, sculptors, and painters to create both the building and its adornments.

Rivaling the generosity of the directors, the national commission has honored the board of lady managers by putting into its hands all of the interests of women in connection with the Exposition, as well as the entire control of the woman's building.

In order the more efficiently to perform the important functions assigned it, the board hastened to secure necessary co-operation. At its request women were made members of the World's Fair boards of almost every State and Territory of the Union. Inspired by this success at home, it had the courage to attempt to extend the benefits it had received to the women of other countries. It officially invited all foreign governments, which had decided to participate in the Exposition, to appoint committees of women to co-operate with it. The active help given by the department of State was invaluable in promoting this plan, the success of which has been notable, for we now have under the patronage of royalty, or the heads of government, committees composed of the most influential, intellectual, and practical women in France, England, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Portugal, Japan, Siam, Algeria, Cape Colony, Ceylon, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Cuba, Mexico, and Nicaragua, and although committees have not yet been announced, favorable responses have been received from Spain, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama, and the Sandwich Islands.

No organization comparable to this has ever before existed among women. It is official, acting under government authority and sustained by government funds. It is so far-reaching that it encircles the globe.

Without touching upon politics, suffrage, or other irrelevant issues, this unique organization of women for women will devote itself to the promotion of their industrial interests. It will address itself to the formation of a public sentiment, which will favor woman's industrial equality, and her receiving just compensation for services rendered. It will try to secure for her work the consideration and respect which it deserves, and establish her importance as an economic factor. To this end it will endeavor to obtain and install in these buildings exhibits showing the value of her contributions to the industries, sciences and arts, as well as statistics giving the proportionate amount of her work in every country.

Of all the changes that have resulted from the great ingenuity and inventiveness of the race, there is none that equals in importance to woman the application of machinery to the performance of the never-ending tasks that have previously been hers. The removal from the household to the various factories where such work is now done, of spinning, carding, dyeing, knitting, the weaving of textile fabrics, sewing, the cutting and making of garments, and many other laborious occupations, has enabled her to lift her eyes from the drudgery that has oppressed her since prehistoric days.

The result is that women as a sex have been liberated. They now have time to think, to be educated, to plan and pursue careers of their own choosing. Consider the value to the race of one-half of its members being enabled to throw aside the intolerable bondage of ignorance that has always weighed them down! See the innumerable technical, professional and art schools, academies and colleges that have been suddenly called into existence by the unwonted demand! It is only about 100 years since girls were first permitted to attend the free schools of Boston. They were then allowed to take the places of boys, for whom the schools were instituted, during the season when the latter were helping to gather in the harvest.

It is not strange that woman is drinking deeply of the long-denied fountain of knowledge. She had been told, until she almost believed it, by her physician, that she was too delicate and nervous an organization to endure the application and mental strain of the school-room—by the scientist, that the quality of the gray matter of her brain would not enable her to grasp the exact sciences, and that its peculiar convolutions made it impossible for her to follow a logical proposition from premise to conclusion—by her anxious parents that there was nothing that a man so abominated as a learned woman, nothing so unlovely as a blue-socking, and yet she comes smiling from her curriculum, with her honors fresh upon her, healthy and wise, forcing us to acknowledge that she is more than ever attractive, companionable, and useful.

What is to be done with this strong, self-poised creature of glowing imagination and high ideals, who evidently intends, as a natural and inherent right, to pursue her self-development in her chosen line of work? Is the world ready to give her industrial and intellectual independence and to open all doors before her? The human race is not so rich in talent, genius, and useful creative energy that it can afford to allow any considerable portion of these valuable attributes to be wasted or unproductive, even though they be possessed by women.

The sex which numbers more than one-half the population of the world is forced to enter the keen competition of life with many disadvantages, both real and factitious. Are the legitimate compensation and honors that should come as the result of ability and merit to be denied on the untenable ground of sex aristocracy?

We are told by scientists that the educated eye and ear of to-day are capable of detecting subtle harmonies and delicate graduations of sound and color that were imperceptible to our ancestors; that artists and musicians will consequently never reach the last possible combination of tones, or of tints, because their fields will widen before them, disclosing, constantly, new beauties and attractions. We cannot doubt that human intelligence will gain as much by development; that it will vibrate with new power because of the uplifting of one-half of its members—and of that half, which is, perhaps, conceded to be the more moral, sympathetic, and imaginative—from darkness into light.

As a result of the freedom and training now granted them, we may confidently await, not a renaissance, but the first blooming of the perfect flower of womanhood. After centuries of careful pruning into conventional shapes, to meet the requirements of an artificial standard, the shears

and props have been thrown away. We shall learn by watching the beauty and the vigor of the natural growth in the open air and sunshine, how artificial and false was the ideal we had previously cherished. Our previous efforts to protect nature will seem grotesque, for she may always be trusted to preserve her types. Our utmost hope is that woman may become a more congenial companion and fit partner for her illustrious mate, whose destiny she has shared during the centuries.

We are proud that the statesmen of our own great country have been the first to see beneath the surface and to understand that the old order of things has passed away and that new methods must be inaugurated. We wish to express our thanks to the Congress of the United States for having made this great step forward, and also for having subsequently approved and indorsed the plans of the board of lady managers, as was manifested by their liberal appropriation for carrying them out.

We most heartily appreciate the assistance given us by the President of the United States, the department of state and our foreign ministers. We hope to have occasion to thank all of the other great departments of the government before we finish our work.

Even more important than the discovery of Columbus, which we are gathered together to celebrate, is the fact that the general government has just discovered woman. It has sent out a flash light from its heights, so inaccessible to us, which we shall answer by a return signal when the Exposition is opened. What will be its next message to us?

Following Mrs. Palmer's address occurred the first specifically official act of the ceremonial—tendering the buildings to the National Commission, in an address by H. N. Higinbotham, President of the Exposition, to Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, President of the World's Columbian Commission:

#### THE BUILDINGS TENDERED TO THE NATIONAL COMMISSION.

PRESIDENT H. N. HIGINBOTHAM.

The Hon. T. W. Palmer, President of the World's Columbian Commission: But yesterday these surrounding acres composed a dismal morass—a resting-place for the wild fowls in their migratory flight. To-day they stand transformed by art and science into a beauty and grandeur unrivaled by any other spot on earth.

Herein we behold a miniature representation of that marvelous material development, and that unprecedented growth of national greatness, which, since the day of Columbus, have characterized the history of this new world.

The idle boy, strolling along the shore of this inland sea, carelessly threw a pebble into the blue waters; from that center of agitation there spread the circling wave, which fainter and still fainter grew, until lost at last in the distant calm. Not so did the great thought come and vanish which has culminated in these preparations for the World's Columbian Exposition. It was not the suggestive impulse of any single brain or locality that originated this noble enterprise. From many minds and many localities there seemed to come, spontaneously and in unison, the suggestions for a Columbian celebration. Those individual and local sentiments did not die out like the waves, but in an inverse ratio grew more and more powerful, until they mingled and culminated in the grand and universal resolve of the American people: "It shall be done."

To-day, sir, on behalf of the board of directors, representing the citizens of Chicago, to me has been assigned the pleasant duty of presenting to the World's Columbian Commission these buildings for dedication to the use of the World's Columbian Exposition in celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America.

In viewing the work thus far accomplished we gladly acknowledge ourselves debtors to the patriotic pride of our fellow-citizens throughout the land, to the kindly interest manifested by the President of the United States, to the generosity of the Congress, to the hearty sympathy of the

civilized nations of the earth and to the efficient co-operation of the honorable commission which you represent.

The citizens of Chicago have cherished the ambition to furnish the facilities for an Exposition, which, in character, should assume a national and international importance. They entertain the pleasing hope that they have not come short of the nation's demand and of the world's expectation. Permit us, sir, to believe that it was not a narrow ambition, born of local pride and selfishness, that asked for the location of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Rather let it justly be said, that it was in view of the fact that 25,000,000 of people live within a radius of 500 miles of Chicago, and that standing here, so near the center of population, Chicago would be accessible to a larger number of American people who are the creators of our wealth and prosperity than would any other city on the continent. The citizens of Chicago have been actuated by the most patriotic sentiments in asking for the location of the Exposition at this place. Animated by the most public-spirited motives, they have made such preparations for the Exposition as we trust you cannot but look upon with satisfaction.

The fidelity and remarkable skill of the master artists of construction must be a justification for the pride with which we point to the structures which rise about us in such graceful and magnificent proportions. In furnishing grounds and buildings which should meet the modern demands for utility and scientific adaptation we have not done violence, let us hope, to that growing love for the beautiful which gratifies the eye and educates the taste. Nature, science, and art have been called upon to contribute their richest gifts to make these grounds and buildings worthy of your acceptance.

The board of directors now beg leave to tender to the World's Columbian Commission and to the nation these buildings, in fulfillment of Chicago's pledge and in honor of the great event we celebrate.

The next act on the programme was the tender of the Exposition buildings to Vice-President Morton, acting in behalf of the Government of the United States, by Hon. Thomas W. Palmer :

#### THE BUILDINGS TENDERED TO THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

HON. THOMAS W. PALMER, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION.

When a structure designed for a beneficent purpose has reached completion and is about to be devoted to its object, it is deemed fitting, in accordance with a custom which sprung from the aspirations of man and which has received the sanction of successive generations, that its intent and aim shall be declared amid imposing ceremonies and the good-will of the present and the blessing of the future invoked upon it.

If this occasion shall have as one of its results the inauguration of another festal day to enlarge the too meagre calendar of our people, the world will be richer thereby and a name which has been hitherto held in vague and careless remembrance will be made a vital and elevating force to mankind.

Anniversaries are the punctuations of history. They are the emphases given to events, not by the song of the poet or the pen of the rhetorician, but by the common acclaim of mankind. They are the monuments of the heroes and the saviors of the race. They are the Memnons which fill the heart with promise, the eye with gladness and the ear with song.

The teacher of Socrates, when dying, was asked what he wished for a monument. He answered : " Give the boys a holiday."

It was a happy thought to have linked with the achievements of Columbus and Pinzon, which doubled the area of the habitable globe, an undertaking whereby we hope to illustrate the fact that they also made possible more than a duplication of blessings to mankind.

As these great men died ignorant of the magnitude of their work, may we not hope that this Exposition will accomplish a greater good than will be revealed to us of to-day, be its outcome never

so brilliant? May we not hope that lessons here learned, transmitted to the future, will be potent forces long after the multitudes which will throng these aisles shall have measured their span and faded away?

Four hundred years ago to-day Rodrigo de Triana, from the prow of the *Pinta*, cried "Land!" That cry marked the commencement of an era wherein has been condensed more of good import to the race than any other. To-day, at the floodtime of that era, we are reminded of what that cry involved, and of how much there is yet to do to give it its fullest significance.

There are no more continents to discover, but there is much to do to make both hemispheres the home of intelligence, virtue, and consequent happiness. To that end no one material thing can contribute more than expositions, to which are invited, in a fraternal spirit, all nations, tribes, and peoples, where each shall give and receive according to their respective capacities.

The foundations of civilization have been laid. Universal enlightenment, now acknowledged as the safe substructure of every state, receives an added impulse from the commingling of peoples and the fraternization of races, such as are ushered in by the pageant of to-day.

Hitherto the work of the national commission and of the Exposition company has been on different but convergent lines; to-day the roads unite, and it may not be amiss at this time to speak of the work already done. Two years ago the ground on which we stand was a dreary waste of sand-dunes and quagmires, a home for wild fowl and aquatic plants. Under skilled artists, supplemented by intelligence, force, industry, and money, this waste has been changed by the magic hand of labor to its present attractive proportions. I do not speak of this work as an artist, but as one of the great body of laymen whom it is the high calling of art to uplift. To me it seems that, if these buildings should never be occupied, if the exhibits should never come to attract and educate, if our people could only look upon these walls, towers, avenues, and lagoons, a result would be accomplished by the influence diffused well worth all the cost.

It was an act of high intelligence which, in the beginning, called a congress of the most eminent of our architects for consultation and concerted action. No one brain could have conceived this dream of beauty or lured from fancy and crystallized in form these habitations where art will love to linger, and science, Cornelia-like, shall expose her children to those who ask to see her jewels.

Of the commission and its agencies, its director-general and the heads of its departments, its agents and envoys, I, although a part of that national organization, may be permitted to speak. Called together by the president two years ago, its organic law difficult of construction, with room for honest and contradictory opinions, it has striven honestly, patriotically, and diligently to do its whole duty. Through its agencies it has reached to the uttermost parts of the earth to gather in all that could contribute to make this not only the museum of the savant and the well-read, but the kindergarten of child and sage.

The national commission will, in due time, take appropriate action touching the formal acceptance of the buildings provided under their direction by the World's Columbian Exposition company for this National and International Fair, and to you, Mr. Vice-President, as the highest representative of the nation present, is assigned the honor of dedicating them to the purposes determined and declared by the Congress of the United States.

In behalf of the men and women who have devoted themselves to this great work, of the rich, who have given of their abundance, and the poor, who have given of their necessities; in behalf of the architects, who have given to their ideals a local habitation and a name, and the artists, who have brought hither the three graces of modern life, form, color, and melody, to decorate and inspire; of the workmen, who have prepared the grounds and reared the walls; in behalf of the chiefs, who have organized the work of the exhibitors; in behalf of the city of Chicago, which has munificently voted aid, of the Congress which has generously given of the national moneys; in behalf of the World's Columbian Commission, the World's Columbian Exposition company, and the board of lady managers, I ask you to dedicate these buildings and grounds to humanity, to the end that all men and women of every clime may feel that the evidence of material progress which may here meet the eye is good only so far as it may promote the higher life which is the true aim of civilization—that the evidences of wealth here exhibited and the stimulus herein given to industry are good only so far as they may extend the area of human happiness.

Vice-President Levi P. Morton now delivered the dedicatory address, as follows :

### DEDICATION OF THE BUILDINGS.

HON. LEVI P. MORTON, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. President : Deep, indeed, must be the sorrow which prohibits the President of the United States from being the central figure in these ceremonials. Realizing from these sumptuous surroundings, the extent of design, the adequacy of execution, and the vastness of results, we may well imagine how ardently he has aspired to be officially and personally connected with this great work, so linked to the past and to the present of America. With what eloquent words he would have spoken of the heroic achievements and radiant future of his beloved country. While profoundly anguished in his most tender earthly affection, he would not have us delay or falter in these dedicatory services, and we can only offer to support his courage by a profound and universal sympathy.

The attention of our whole country, and of all peoples elsewhere concerned in industrial progress, is to-day fixed upon the city of Chicago. The name of Chicago has become familiar with the speech of all civilized communities ; bureaus are established at many points in Europe for the purpose of providing transportation hither, and during the coming year the first place suggested to the mind, when men talk of America, will be the city of Chicago. This is not due only to the Columbian Exposition, which marks an epoch, but to the marvelous growth and energy of the second commercial city of the Union.

I am not here to recount the wonderful story of this city's rise and advancement, of the matchless courage of her people, of her second birth out of the ashes of the most notable conflagration of modern times, nor of the eminent position she has conquered in commerce, in manufactures, in science and in the arts.

These are known of all men who keep pace with the world's progress.

I am here in behalf of the government of the United States, in behalf of all the people, to bid all hail to Chicago, all hail to the Columbian Exposition.

From the St. Lawrence to the Gulf, and from the peerless cosmopolitan capital by the sea to the Golden Gate of California, there is no longer a rival city to Chicago, except to emulate her in promoting the success of this work.

New York has signalized the opening of the new era by a commemorative function, instructive to the student, encouraging to the philanthropist, and admonitory to the forces arrayed against liberty.

Her houses of worship, without distinction of creed, have voiced their thanks to Almighty God for religious freedom ; her children, to the number of 25,000, have marched under the inspiration of a light far broader than Columbus, with all his thirst for knowledge, enjoyed at the University of Pavia, and for three successive days and nights processional progresses on land and water, aided by Spain, Italy, and France, saluted the memory of the great pilot with the fruits of the great discovery in a pageant more brilliant than that of Barcelona, when upon a throne of Persian fabrics, Ferdinand and Isabella, disregarding the etiquette of Castile and Aragon, received him standing, attended by the most splendid court of Christendom.

And what a spectacle is presented to us here. As we gaze upon these munificent erections, with their columns and arches, their entablatures and adornments, when we consider their beauty and rapidity of realization, they would seem to be evoked at a wizard's touch of Aladdin's lamp.

Praise for the organization and accomplishment, for the architect and builder, for the artist and artisan, may not now detain me, for in the year to come in the mouths of all men it will be unstinted.

These are worthy shrines to record the achievements of the two Americas, and to place them side by side with the arts and industries of the elder world, to the end that we may be stimulated and encouraged to new endeavors. Columbus is not in chains, nor are Columbian ideas in fetters. I see him, as in the great picture under the dome of the capitol, with kneeling figures



about him, betokening no longer the contrition of his followers, but the homage of mankind, with erect form and lofty mien animating these children of a new world to higher facts and bolder theories.

We may not now anticipate the character and value of our national exhibit. Rather may we modestly anticipate that a conservative award will be made by the world's criticism to a young nation eagerly listening to the beckoning future, within whose limits the lightning was first plucked from heaven at the will of man, where the expansive power of steam was first compelled to transport mankind and merchandise over the waterways of the world, where the implements of agriculture and handicraft have been so perfected as to lighten the burdens of toil, and where the subtle forces of nature, acting through the telegraph and telephone, are daily startling the world by victories over matter, which in the days of Columbus might have been reckoned among the miracles.

We can safely predict, however, those who will come from the near and distant regions of our country and who will themselves make part of the national exhibit. We shall see the descendants of the loyal cavaliers of Virginia, of the pilgrim fathers of New England, of the sturdy Hollanders who in 1624 bought the 22,000 acres of the island of Manhattan for the sum of \$24, of the adherents of the old Christian faith who found a resting place in Baltimore, of the Quakers and Palatine Germans who settled in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, of the Huguenots who fled from the revocation of the edict of Nantes to the banks of the Hudson in the north and those of the Cooper and Ashley rivers in the south, of the refugees from Salzburg in Georgia, and of Charles Edward's highlanders in North Carolina. With them also we shall have in person, or in their sons, the thousands of others from many climes who, with moderate fortunes, have joined their future to that of the great republic, or who with sinewy arms have opened our waterways and builded our ironways.

We trust that from the lands beyond the seas many will come to engage in fraternal competition or to point us to more excellent standards. If they shall find little in our product to excite their admiration, we shall welcome them to the atmosphere of the new world, where some of the best efforts have been made in the cause of freedom and progress by Washington and Franklin and Lafayette; by Agassiz and Lincoln and Grant; by Bolivar and Juarez and Toussaint l'Ouverture; by Fulton and Morse and Edison.

Columbus lived in the age of great events. When he was a child in 1440 printing was first done with movable types; seven years later the Vatican library, the great fountain of learning, was founded by Nicholas V, and 1455 is given as the probable date of the Mazarine Bible, the earliest printed book known. It was not until 100 years after the discovery that Galileo, pointing his little telescope to the sky, found the satellites of Jupiter and was hailed as the Columbus of the heavens.

His character was complex, as was that of many of the men of his time who made their mark in history. But his character and attainments are to be estimated by those of his contemporaries, and not by other standards. Deeply read in mathematical science, he was certainly the best geographer of his time. I believe, with Castelar, that he was sincerely religious, but his sincerity did not prevent his indulging in dreams. He projected, as the eloquent Spanish orator says, the purchase of the holy places of Jerusalem, in the event of his finding seas of pearls, cities of gold, streets paved with sapphires, mountains of emeralds and rivers of diamonds. How remote, and yet how marvelous, has been the realization! Two products of the southern continent which he touched and brought into the world's economy have proved of inestimable value to the race, far beyond what the imagined wealth of the Indies could buy.

The potato, brought by the Spaniards from what is now the republic of Ecuador, in the beginning of the century following the discovery, has proved, next to the principal cereals, to be the most valuable of all plants for human food. It has sensibly increased the wealth of nations and added immeasurably to the wealth of the people. More certain than other crops, and having little to fear from storm or drought, it is hailed as an effectual barrier against the recurrence of famines.

Nor was the other product of less importance to mankind. Peruvian bark comes from a tree

of spontaneous growth in Peru and many other parts of South America. It received its botanical name from the wife of a Spanish viceroy, liberated from an intermittent fever by its use. Its most important base, quinine, has come to be regarded, as nearly as may be, as a specific for that disease and also for the preservation of health in certain latitudes, so that no vessel would dare to approach the east or west coast of Africa without a supply, and parts of our own land would be made partially desolate by its disappearance. No words that I could use could magnify the blessings brought to mankind by these two individuals of the vegetable kingdom from the shores of the new world.

Limited time for preparation does not permit me to speak authoritatively of the progress and proud position of our sister republics and the Dominion of Canada to demonstrate the moral and material fruits of the great discovery. Concerning ourselves the statistics are familiar and constitute a marvel. One of the States recently admitted, the State of Montana, is larger than the empire of Turkey.

We are near the beginning of another century, and if no serious change occurs in our present growth, in the year 1935, in the lifetime of many now in manhood, the English-speaking republicans of America will number more than 180,000,000. And for them, John Bright, in a burst of impassioned eloquence, predicts one people, one language, one law and one faith; and all over the wide continent, the home of freedom and a refuge for the oppressed of every race and every clime.

The transcendent feature in the character of Columbus was his faith. That sustained him in days of trial and darkness, and finally gave him the great discovery. Like him, let us have faith in our future. To insure that future the fountains must be kept pure, public integrity must be preserved. While we reverence what Garibaldi and Victor Emanuel fought for, the union of peoples, we must secure above all else what Steuben and Kosciusko aided our fathers to establish—liberty regulated by law.

If the time should ever come when men trifle with the public conscience, let me predict the patriotic action of the republic in the language of Milton:

"Methinks I see in my mind a noble and puissant nation arousing herself like a strong man after sleep and shaking her invincible locks; methinks I see her as an eagle mewing her mighty youth and kindling her undazzled eyes at the full midday beam; purging and unscaling her long-abused sight at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance, while the whole noise of timorous and flocking birds, with those also that love the twilight, flutter about, amazed at what she means."

Mr. President, in the name of the government of the United States, I hereby dedicate these buildings and their appurtenances, intended by the Congress of the United States for the use of the World's Columbian Exposition, to the world's progress in art, in science, in agriculture and in manufactures.

I dedicate them to humanity.

God save the United States of America!

As the Vice-President concluded his address with the impressive words, "God bless the United States of America," the entire Diplomatic Corps rose from their seats, the orchestra and chorus burst into the "Hallelujah Chorus" from Handel's "Messiah," and the vast audience was swayed by an emotion more powerful, perhaps, than had ever been experienced before in America under any influence less vital than some great tragic occurrence. The orator of the day, Hon. Henry Watterson, of Louisville, Kentucky, now delivered the Dedicatory Oration:

## DEDICATORY ORATION.

HON. HENRY WATTERSON.

Among the wonders of the creative and constructive genius in course of preparation for this festival of the nations, whose formal and official inauguration has brought us together, will presently be witnessed upon the margin of the inter-ocean which gives to this noble and beautiful city the character and rank of a maritime metropolis, a spectatorium wherein the Columbian epic will be told with realistic effects surpassing the most splendid and impressive achievements of the modern stage. No one who has had the good fortune to see the models of this extraordinary work of art can have failed to be moved by the union which it embodies of the antique in history and the current in life and thought, as, beginning with the weird mendicant fainting upon the hillside of Santa Rabida, it traces the strange adventures of the Genoese seer from the royal camp of Santa Fe to the sunny coasts of the Isles of Ind; through the weary watches of the endless night, whose sentinel stars seemed set to mock but not to guide; through the trackless and shoreless wastes of the mystic sea, spread day by day to bear upon every rise and fall of its heaving bosom the death of fair, fond hopes, the birth of fantastic fears; the peerless and thrilling revelation, and all that has followed to the very moment that beholds us here, citizens, freemen, equal shareholders in the miracle of American civilization and development. Is there one among us who does not thank his Maker that he has lived to join in this universal celebration, this jubilee of mankind?

I am appalled when I reflect upon the portent and meaning of the proclamation which has been delivered in our presence. The painter employed by the king's command to render to the eye some particular exploit of the people or the throne knows in advance precisely what he has to do, there is a limit set upon his purpose; his canvas is measured; his colors are blended, and, with the steady and sure hand of the master, he proceeds, touch upon touch, to body forth the forms of things known and visible. Who shall measure the canvas or blend the colors that are to bring to the mind's eye of the present the scenes of the past in American glory? Who shall dare attempt to summon the dead to life, and out of the tomb of the ages recall the tones of the martyrs and heroes whose voices, though silent forever, still speak to us in all that we are as a nation, in all that we do as men and women?

We look before and after, and we see through the half-drawn folds of time as through the solemn archways of some grand cathedral the long procession pass, as silent and as real as a dream; the caravels, tossing upon Atlantic billows, have their sails refilled from the east and bear away to the west; the land is reached, and fulfilled is the vision whose actualities are to be gathered by other hands than his who planned the voyage and steered the bark of discovery; the long-sought, golden day has come to Spain at last, and Castilian conquests tread one upon another fast enough to pile up perpetual power and riches.

But even as simple justice was denied Columbus was lasting tenure denied the Spaniard.

We look again, and we see in the far northeast the old-world struggle between the French and English transferred to the new, ending in the tragedy upon the heights above Quebec; we see the sturdy Puritans in bell-crowned hats and sable garments assail in unequal battle the savage and the elements, overcoming both to rise against a mightier foe; we see the gay but dauntless cavaliers, to the southward join hands with the Roundheads in holy rebellion. And, lo, down from the green-walled hills of New England, out of the swamps of the Carolinas, come, faintly to the ear like far-away forest leaves stirred to music by autumn winds, the drum-taps of the revolution; the tramp of the minute-men, Israel Putnam riding before; the hoof-beats of Sumter's horse galloping to the front; the thunder of Stark's guns in spirit battle; the gleam of Marion's watch fires in ghostly bivouac, and there, there in serried, saint-like ranks on fame's eternal camping ground stand

—“The old Continentals

In their ragged regimentals,

Yielding not,”

as, amid the singing of angels in heaven, the scene is shut out from our mortal vision by proud and happy tears.

We see the rise of the young republic, and the gentlemen in knee-breeches and powdered wigs who signed the declaration, and the gentlemen in knee-breeches and powdered wigs who made the constitution. We see the little nation menaced from without. We see the riflemen in hunting shirt and buckskin swarm from the cabin in the wilderness to the rescue of country and home, and our hearts swell at a second and final decree of independence won by the prowess and valor of American arms upon the land and sea.

And then and then—since there is no life of nations or of men without its shadow and its sorrow—there comes a day when the spirits of the fathers no longer walk upon the battlements of freedom; and all is dark; and all seems lost, save liberty and honor, and praise God, our blessed union. With these surviving, who shall marvel at what we see to-day; this land filled with the treasures of earth; this city snatched from the ashes to rise in splendor and renown, passing the mind to preconceive?

Truly out of trial comes the strength of man, out of disaster comes the glory of the State!

We are met this day to honor the memory of Christopher Columbus, to celebrate the 400th annual return of the year of his transcendent achievement, and, with fitting rites, to dedicate to America and the universe a concrete exposition of the world's progress between 1492 and 1892. No twenty-centuries can be compared with those four centuries, either in importance or in interest, as no previous ceremonial can be compared with this in its wide significance and reach; because, since the advent of the Son of God, no event has had so great an influence upon human affairs as the discovery of the western hemisphere. Each of the centuries that have intervened marks many revolutions. The merest catalogue would crowd 1,000 pages. The story of the least of the nations would fill a volume. In what I have to say upon this occasion, therefore, I shall confine myself to our own, and in speaking of the United States of America I propose rather to dwell upon our character as a people and our reciprocal obligations and duties as an aggregation of communities, held together by a fixed constitution and charged with the custody of a union upon whose preservation and perpetuation in its original spirit and purpose the future of free, popular government depends, than to enter into a dissertation upon abstract principles, or to undertake an historic essay. We are a plain, practical people. We are a race of inventors and workers, not of poets and artists. We have led the world's movement, not its thought. Our deeds are to be found not upon frescoed walls or in ample libraries, but in the machine-shop, where the spindles sing and the looms thunder; on the open plain, where the steam-plow, the reaper and the mower contend with one another in friendly war against the obdurances of nature; in the magic of electricity as it penetrates the darkest caverns with its irresistible power and light. Let us consider ourselves and our conditions, as far as we are able, with a candor untinged by cynicism and a confidence having no air of assurance.

A better opportunity could not be desired for a study of our peculiarities than is furnished by the present moment.

We are in the midst of the quadrennial period established for the selection of a chief magistrate. Each citizen has his right of choice, each has his right to vote and to have his vote freely cast and fairly counted. Wherever this right is assailed for any cause, wrong is done and evil must follow, first to the whole country, which has an interest in all its parts, but most to the community immediately involved, which must actually drink of the cup that has contained the poison and cannot escape the infection.

The abridgment of the right of suffrage, however, is very nearly proportioned to the ignorance or indifference of the parties concerned by it, and there is good reason to hope that, with the expanding intelligence of the masses and the growing enlightenment of the times, this particular form of corruption in elections will be reduced below the danger-line.

To that end, as to all other good ends, the moderation of public sentiment must ever be our chief reliance; for when men are forced by the general desire for truth, and the light which our modern vehicles of information throw upon truth, to discuss public questions for truth's sake, when it becomes the plain interest of public men, as it is their plain duty, to do this; and when,

above all, friends and neighbors cease to love one another less because of individual differences of opinion about public affairs, the struggle for unfair advantage will be relegated to those who have neither no character to lose nor none to seek.

It is admitted on all sides that the current Presidential campaign is freer from excitement and tumult than was ever known before, and it is argued from this circumstance that we are traversing the epoch of the commonplace. If this be so, thank God for it! We have had full enough of the dramatic and sensational, and need a season of mediocrity and repose. But may we not ascribe the rational way in which the people are going about their business to larger knowledge and experience and a fairer spirit than have hitherto marked our party contentions?

Parties are as essential to free government as oxygen to the atmosphere or sunshine to vegetation. And party spirit is inseparable from party organism. To the extent that it is tempered by good sense and good feeling, by love of country and integrity of purpose, it is a supreme virtue; and there should be no gag short of a decent regard for the sensibilities of others put upon its freedom and plainness of utterance. Otherwise the limpid pool of democracy would stagnate, and we should have a republic only in name. But we should never cease to be admonished by the warning words of the father of his country against the excess of party spirit, reinforced as they are by the experience of a century of party warfare—a warfare happily culminating in the complete triumph of American principles, but brought many times dangerously near to the annihilation of all that was great and noble in the national life.

*Sursum Corda.* We have in our own time seen the republic survive an irrepressible conflict, sown in the blood and marrow of the social order. We have seen the Federal Union, not too strongly put together in the first place, come out of a great war of sections stronger than when it went into it, its faith renewed, its credit rehabilitated and its flag saluted with love and homage by 60,000,000 of God-fearing men and women, thoroughly reconciled and homogeneous. We have seen the Federal Constitution outlast the strain, not merely of a reconstructory ordeal and a Presidential impeachment, but a disputed count of the electoral vote, a Congressional deadlock and an extra-constitutional tribunal, yet standing firm against the assaults of its enemies, while yielding itself with admirable flexibility to the needs of the country and the time. And, finally, we saw the gigantic fabric of the Federal Government transferred from hands that had held it a quarter of a century to other hands; without a protest, although so close was the poll in the final count that a single blanket might have covered both contestants for the chief magisterial office. With such a record behind us who shall be afraid of the future?

The young manhood of the country may take this lesson from those of us who lived through times that did, indeed, try men's souls—when, pressed down from day to day by awful responsibilities and suspense, each night brought a terror with every thought of the morrow, and when look where we would, there were light and hope nowhere—that God reigns and wills, and that this fair land is and always has been in His own keeping.

The curse of slavery is gone. It was a joint heritage of woe, to be wiped out and expiated in blood and flame. The mirage of the confederacy has vanished. It was essentially bucolic, a vision of Arcadie, the dream of a most attractive economic fallacy. The Constitution is no longer a rope of sand. The exact relation of the States to the Federal Government, left open to double construction by the authors of our organic being, because they could not agree among themselves, and union was the paramount object, has been clearly and definitely fixed by the three last amendments to the original chart, which constitute the real treaty of peace between the North and the South, and seal our bonds as a nation forever.

The republic represents at last the letter and the spirit of the sublime declaration. The fetters that bound her to the earth are burst asunder. The rags that degraded her beauty are cast aside. Like the enchanted princess in the legend, clad in spotless raiment, and wearing a crown of living light, she steps in the perfection of her maturity upon the scene of this, the latest and proudest of her victories, to bid a welcome to the world!

Need I pursue the theme? This vast assemblage speaks with a resonance and meaning which words can never reach. It speaks from the fields that are blessed by the never-failing waters of the Kennebec and from the farms that sprinkle the valley of the Connecticut with mimic principal-

ities more potent and lasting than the real ; it speaks in the whirr of the mills of Pennsylvania and in the ring of the woodcutter's axe from the forests of the lake peninsulas ; it speaks from the great plantations of the south and west, teeming with staples that insure us wealth and power and stability ; yea, and from the mines and forests and quarries of Michigan and Wisconsin, of Alabama and Georgia, of Tennessee and Kentucky, far away to the regions of silver and gold, that have linked the Colorado and the Rio Grande in close embrace, and annihilated time and space between the Atlantic and the Pacific ; it speaks in one word from the hearthstone in Iowa and Illinois, from the home in Mississippi and Arkansas, from the hearts of 70,000,000 of fearless, free-born men and women, and that one word is " union."

There is no geography in American manhood. There are no sections to American fraternity. It needs but six weeks to change a Vermonter into a Texan, and there never has been a time when, upon the battlefield or the frontier, puritan and cavalier were not convertible terms, having in the beginning a common origin, and so diffused and diluted on American soil as no longer to possess a local habitation or a nativity except in the national unit.

The men who planted the signals of American civilization upon that sacred rock by Plymouth Bay were Englishmen, and so were the men who struck the coast a little lower down, calling their haven of rest after the great republican commoner, and founding by Hampton Roads a race of heroes and statesmen the mention of whose names brings a thrill to every heart. The South claims Lincoln, the immortal, for its own ; the North has no right to reject Stonewall Jackson, the one typical Puritan soldier of the war, for its own ! Nor will it ! The time is coming, is almost here, when hanging above many a mantel-board in fair New England—glorifying many a cottage in the sunny South—shall be seen, bound together in everlasting love and honor, two cross-swords carried to battle respectively by the grandfather who wore the blue and the grandfather who wore the gray.

I cannot trust myself to proceed. We have come here not so much to recall bygone sorrows and glories as to bask in the sunshine of present prosperity and happiness, to interchange patriotic greetings and indulge good auguries, and, above all, to meet upon the threshold the stranger within our gate, not as a foreigner, but as a guest and friend, for whom nothing that we have is too good.

From wheresoever he cometh we welcome him with all our hearts : the son of the Rhone and the Garonne, our godmother, France, to whom we owe so much, he shall be our Lafayette ; the son of the Rhine and the Moselle, he shall be our Goethe and our Wagner ; the son of the Campagna and the Vesuvian bay, he shall be our Michel Angelo and our Garibaldi ; the son of Aragon and the Indies, he shall be our Christopher Columbus, fitly honored at last throughout the world.

Our good cousin of England needs no words of special civility and courtesy from us. For him the latch-string is ever on the outer side, though, whether it be or not, we are sure that he will enter and make himself at home. A common language enables us to do full justice to one another at the festive board or in the arena of debate, warning both of us in equal tones against further parley on the field of arms.

All nations and all creeds be welcome here, from the Bosphorus and Black Sea ; the Viennese woods and the Danubian plains ; from Holland dike to Alpine crag ; from Belgrade and Calcutta, and round to China seas and the busy marts of Japan, the isles of the Pacific and the far-away capes of Africa—Armenian, Christian, and Jew—the American, loving no country except his own, but loving all mankind as his brother, bids you enter and fear not ; bids you partake with us of these fruits of 400 years of American civilization and development, and behold these trophies of 100 years of American independence and freedom !

At this moment, in every part of the American Union, the children are taking up the wondrous tale of the discovery, and from Boston to Galveston, from the little log schoolhouse in the wilderness to the towering academy in the city and the town, may be witnessed the unprecedented spectacle of a powerful nation captured by an army of Lilliputians, of embryo men and women, of toppling boys and girls, and tiny elves scarce big enough to lisp the numbers of the national anthem ; scarce strong enough to lift the miniature flags that make of arid street and autumn wood an emblematic garden, to gladden the sight and to glorify the red, white, and blue. See



“Our young barbarians all at play,”

for better than these we have nothing to exhibit. They, indeed, are our crown jewels ; the truest, though the inevitable, offsprings of our civilization and development, the representatives of a manhood vitalized and invigorated by toil and care, of a womanhood elevated and inspired by liberty and education. God bless the children and their mothers ! God bless our country's flag ! And God be with us now and ever, God in the roof-tree's shade and God on the highway, God in the winds and waves, and God in all our hearts.

Following Mr. Watterson's brilliant oration, the orchestra and chorus performed the “Star Spangled Banner” and “Hail Columbia,” while the great audience joined in the patriotic songs with a volume of melodious sound perhaps never before equaled. Hon. Chauncey M. Depew then delivered his eloquent and intellectual oration in commemoration of the life and work of Christopher Columbus :

#### COLUMBIAN ORATION.

HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

This day belongs not to America, but to the world. The results of the event it commemorates are the heritage of the peoples of every race and clime. We celebrate the emancipation of man. The preparation was the work of almost countless centuries, the realization was the revelation of one. The cross of Calvary was hope ; the cross raised on San Salvador was opportunity. But for the first, Columbus would never have sailed ; but for the second, there would have been no place for the planting, the nurture and the expansion of civil and religious liberty. Ancient history is a dreary record of unstable civilizations. Each reached its zenith of material splendor and perished. The Assyrian, Persian, Egyptian, Grecian, and Roman empires were proofs of the possibilities and limitations of man for conquest and intellectual development. Their destruction involved a sum of misery and relapse which made their creation rather a curse than a blessing. Force was the factor in the government of the world when Christ was born, and force was the sole source and exercise of authority, both by Church and State, when Columbus sailed from Palos. The wise men traveled from the east toward the west under the guidance of the star of Bethlehem. The spirit of the equality of all men before God and the law moved westward from Calvary, with its revolutionary influence upon old institutions, to the Atlantic Ocean. Columbus carried it westward across the seas. The emigrants from England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, from Germany and Holland, from Sweden and Denmark, from France and Italy, have, under its guidance and inspiration, moved west, and again west, building States and founding cities, until the Pacific limited their march. The exhibition of arts and sciences, of industries and inventions, of education and civilization, which the republic of the United States will here present, and to which, through its chief magistrate, it invites all nations, condenses and displays the flower and fruitage of this transcendent miracle.

The anarchy and chaos which followed the breaking up of the Roman empire necessarily produced the feudal system. The people, preferring slavery to annihilation by robber chiefs, became the vassals of territorial lords. The reign of physical force is one of perpetual struggle for the mastery. Power which rests upon the sword neither shares nor limits its authority. The king destroyed the lords and the monarchy succeeded feudalism. Neither of these institutions considered or consulted the people. They had no part but to suffer or die in this mighty strife of masters for the mastery. But the throne, by its broader view and greater resources, made possible the construction of the highways of freedom. Under its banner races could unite and petty principalities be merged, law substituted for brute force and right for might. It founded and endowed



universities and encouraged commerce. It conceded no political privileges, but unconsciously prepared its subjects to demand them.

Absolutism in the State and bigoted intolerance in the church shackled popular unrest and imprisoned thought and enterprise in the fifteenth century. The divine right of kings stamped out the faintest glimmer of revolt against tyranny; and the problems of science, whether of the skies or of the earth, whether of astronomy or geography, were solved or submerged by ecclesiastical decrees. The dungeon was ready for the philosopher who proclaimed the truths of the solar system, or the navigator who would prove the sphericity of the earth. An English Gladstone, or a French Gambetta, or a German Bismarck, or an Italian Garibaldi, or a Spanish Castelar would have been thought a monster, and his death at the stake, or on the scaffold, and under the anathemas of the church, would have received the praise and approval of kings and nobles, of priests and peoples. Reason had no seat in spiritual or temporal realms. Punishment was the incentive to patriotism and piety was held possible by torture. Confessions of faith extorted from the writhing victim on the rack were believed efficacious in saving his soul from fires eternal beyond the grave. For all that humanity to-day cherishes as its best heritage and choicest gifts there was neither thought nor hope.

Fifty years before Columbus sailed from Palos Gutenberg and Faust had forged the hammer which was to break the bonds of superstition and open the prison doors of the mind. They had invented the printing-press and movable types. The prior adoption of a cheap process for the manufacture of paper at once utilized the press. Its first service, like all its succeeding efforts, was for the people. The universities and the schoolmen, the privileged and the learned few of that age, were longing for the revelation and preservation of the classic treasures of antiquity hidden and yet insecure in monastic cells and libraries. But the firstborn of the marvelous creation of these primitive printers of Mayence was the printed Bible. The priceless contributions of Greece and Rome to the intellectual training and development of the modern world came afterward, through the same wondrous machine. The force, however, which made possible America, and its reflex influence upon Europe, was the open Bible by the family fireside. And yet neither the enlightenment of the new learning nor the dynamic power of the spiritual awakening could break through the crust of caste which had been forming for centuries. Church and State had so firmly and dexterously interwoven the bars of privilege and authority that liberty was impossible from within. Its piercing light and fervent heat must penetrate from without.

Civil and religious freedom are founded upon the individual and his independence, his worth, his rights, and his equal status and opportunity. For his planting and development a new land must be found, where, with limitless areas for expansion, the avenues of progress would have no bars of custom or heredity, of social orders or privileged classes. The time had come for the emancipation of the mind and soul of humanity. The factors wanting for its fulfillment were the new world and its discoverer.

God always has in training some commanding genius for the control of great crises in the affairs of nations and peoples. The number of these leaders are less than the centuries, but their lives are the history of human progress. Though Cæsar, and Charlemagne, and Hildebrand, and Luther, and William the Conqueror, and Oliver Cromwell, and all the epoch-makers prepared Europe for the event and contributed to the result, the lights which illumine our firmament to-day are Columbus the discoverer, Washington the founder, and Lincoln the savior.

Neither realism nor romance furnishes a more striking and picturesque figure than that of Christopher Columbus. The mystery about his origin heightens the charm of his story. That he came from among the toilers of his time is in harmony with the struggles of our period. Forty-four authentic portraits of him have descended to us, and no two of them are the counterfeits of the same person. Each represents a character as distinct as its canvas. Strength and weakness, intellectuality and stupidity, high moral purpose and brutal ferocity, purity and licentiousness, the dreamer and the miser, the pirate and the puritan, are the types from which we may select our hero. We dismiss the painter, and piercing with the clarified vision of the dawn of the twentieth century the veil of 400 years we construct our Columbus.

The perils of the sea in his youth upon the rich argosies of Genoa, or in the service of the li-

censed rovers who made them their prey, had developed a skillful navigator and intrepid mariner. They had given him a glimpse of the possibilities of the unknown, beyond the highways of travel, which roused an unquenchable thirst for adventure and research. The study of the narratives of previous explorers and diligent questionings of the daring spirits who had ventured far toward the fabled west gradually evolved a theory, which became in his mind so fixed a fact that he could inspire others with his own passionate beliefs. The words, "that is a lie," written by him on the margin of nearly every page of a volume of the travels of Marco Polo, which is still to be found in a Genoese library, illustrate the skepticism of his beginning, and the first vision of the new world the fulfillment of his faith.

To secure the means to test the truth of his speculations, this poor and unknown dreamer must win the support of kings and overcome the hostility of the church. He never doubted his ability to do both, though he knew of no man living who was so great in power, or lineage, or learning, that he could accomplish either. Unaided and alone, he succeeded in arousing the jealousies of sovereigns and dividing the councils of the ecclesiastics. "I will command your fleet and discover for you new realms, but only on condition that you confer on me hereditary nobility, the admiralty of the ocean, and the viceroyalty and one tenth of the revenues of the new world," were his haughty terms to King John of Portugal. After ten years of disappointment and poverty, subsisting most of the time upon the charity of the enlightened monk of the convent of Rabida, who was his unfaltering friend, he stood before the throne of Ferdinand and Isabella, and rising to imperial dignity in his rags, embodied the same royal conditions in his petition.

The capture of Granada, the expulsion of Islam from Europe, and the triumph of the Cross, aroused the admiration and devotion of Christendom. But this proud beggar, holding in his grasp the potential promise and dominion of El Dorado and Cathay, divided with the moslem surrender the attention of the sovereigns and of the bishops. France and England indicated a desire to hear his theories and see his maps while he was still a suppliant at the gates of the camp of Castile and Aragon, the sport of its courtiers and the scoff of its confessors. His unshakable faith that Christopher Columbus was commissioned from heaven, both by his name and by divine command, to carry "Christ across the sea" to new continents and pagan peoples, lifted him so far above the discouragements of an empty purse and a contemptuous court that he was proof against the rebuffs of fortune or of friends. To conquer the prejudices of the clergy, to win the approval and financial support of the state, to venture upon that unknown ocean, which, according to the beliefs of the age, was peopled with demons and savage beasts of frightful shape, and from which there was no possibility of return, required the zeal of Peter the Hermit, the chivalric courage of the Cid, and the imagination of Dante. Columbus belonged to that high order of cranks who confidently walk where "angels fear to tread," and often become the benefactors of their country or their kind.

It was a happy omen of the position which woman was to hold in America that the only person who comprehended the majestic scope of his plans and the invincible quality of his genius, was the able and gracious queen of Castile. Isabella alone, of all the dignitaries of that age, shares with Columbus the honors of his great achievement. She arrayed her kingdom and her private fortune behind the enthusiasm of this mystic mariner, and posterity pays homage to her wisdom and faith.

The overthrow of the Mohammedan power in Spain would have been a forgotten scene in one of the innumerable acts in the grand drama of history had not Isabella conferred immortality upon herself, her husband, and their dual crown by her recognition of Columbus. The devout spirit of the queen and the high purpose of the explorer inspired the voyage, subdued the mutinous crew, and prevailed over the raging storms. They covered with the divine radiance of religion and humanity the degrading search for gold and the horrors of its quest which filled the first century of conquest with every form of lust and greed.

The mighty soul of the great admiral was undaunted by the ingratitude of princes and the hostility of the people, by imprisonment and neglect. He died as he was securing the means and preparing a campaign for the rescue of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem from the infidel. He did not know, what time has revealed, that, while the mission of the crusades, of Godfrey of Bouillon, and Richard of the Lion Heart, was a bloody and fruitless romance, the discovery of America was the

salvation of the world. The one was the symbol, the other the spirit; the one death, the other life. The tomb of the Saviour was a narrow and empty vault, precious only for its memories of the supreme tragedy of the centuries, but the new continent was to be the home and temple of the living God.

The rulers of the old world began with partitioning the new. To them the discovery was expansion of empire and grandeur to the throne. Vast territories, whose properties and possibilities were little understood, and whose extent was greater than the kingdoms of the sovereigns, were the gifts to court favorites and the prizes of royal approval. But individual intelligence and independent conscience found here haven and refuge. They were the passengers upon the caravels of Columbus, and he was unconsciously making for the port of civil and religious liberty. Thinkers who believed men capable of higher destinies and larger responsibilities, and pious people who preferred the Bible to that union of church and state, where each serves the other for the temporal benefit of both, fled to these distant and hospitable lands from intolerable and hopeless oppression at home. It required 300 years for the people thus happily situated to understand their own powers and resources, and to break bonds which were still revered or loved, no matter how deeply they wounded or how hard they galled.

The nations of Europe were so completely absorbed in dynastic difficulties and devastating wars, with diplomacy and ambitions, that they neither heeded nor heard of the growing democratic spirit and intelligence in their American colonies. To them these provinces were sources of revenue, and they never dreamed that they were also schools of liberty. That it exhausted three centuries under the most favorable conditions for the evolution of freedom on this continent demonstrates the tremendous strength of custom and heredity when sanctioned and sanctified by religion. The very chains which fettered became inextricably interwoven with the habits of life, the associations of childhood, the tenderest ties of the family, and the sacred offices of the church, from the cradle to the grave. It clearly proves that if the people of the old world and their descendants had not possessed the opportunities afforded by the new for their emancipation, and mankind had never experienced and learned the American example, instead of living in the light and glory of nineteenth-century conditions, they would still be struggling with medieval problems.

The northern continent was divided between England, France, and Spain, and the southern between Spain and Portugal. France, wanting the capacity for colonization, which still characterizes her, gave up her western possessions and left the English, who have the genius of universal empire, masters of North America. The development of the experiment in the English domain makes this day memorable. It is due to the wisdom and courage, the faith and virtue of the inhabitants of this territory that government of the people, for the people, and by the people was inaugurated and has become a triumphant success. The Puritan settled in New England and the Cavalier in the South. They represented the opposites of spiritual and temporal life and opinions. The processes of liberty liberalized the one and elevated the other. Washington and Adams were the new types. Their union in a common cause gave the world a republic both stable and free. It possessed conservatism without bigotry and liberty without license. It founded institutions strong enough to resist revolution and elastic enough for indefinite extension to meet the requirements in government of ever-enlarging areas of population and the needs of progress and growth.

The *Mayflower*, with the pilgrims, and a Dutch ship laden with African slaves, were on the ocean at the same time, the one sailing for Massachusetts and the other for Virginia. This company of saints and first cargo of slaves represented the forces which were to peril and rescue free government. The slaver was the product of the commercial spirit of Great Britain, and the greed of the times to stimulate production in the colonies. The men who wrote in the cabin of the *Mayflower* the first charter of freedom, a government of just and equal laws, were a little band of protestants against every form of injustice and tyranny. The leaven of their principles made possible the declaration of independence, liberated the slaves, and founded the free commonwealths which form the republic of the United States.

Platforms of principles, by petition, or protest, or statement, have been as frequent as revolts against established authority. They are part of the political literature of all nations. The declaration of independence, proclaimed at Philadelphia, July 4, 1776, is the only one of them which

arrested the attention of the world when it was published, and has held its undivided interest ever since. The vocabulary of the equality of man had been in familiar use by philosophers and statesmen for ages. It expressed noble sentiments, but their application was limited to classes or conditions. The masses cared little for them, nor remembered them long. Jefferson's superb crystallization of the popular opinion that "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," had its force and effect in being the deliberate utterance of the people. It swept away in a single sentence kings and nobles, peers and prelates. It was Magna Charta, and the petition of rights planted in the virgin soil of the American wilderness, and bearing richer and riper fruit. Under its vitalizing influence upon the individual, the farmer left his plow in the furrow, the lawyer his books and briefs, the merchant his shop, and the workman his bench, to enlist in the patriot army. They were fighting for themselves and their children. They embodied the idea in their constitution in the immortal words with which that great instrument of liberty and order began: "We, the people of the United States, do ordain."

The scope and limitations of this idea of freedom have neither been misinterpreted nor misunderstood. The laws of nature in their application to the rise and recognition of men according to their mental, moral, spiritual, and physical endowments are left undisturbed. But the accident of birth gives no rank and confers no privilege. Equal rights and common opportunity for all have been the spurs of ambition and the motors of progress. They have established the common schools and built the public libraries. A sovereign people have learned and enforced the lesson of free education. The practice of government is itself a liberal education. People who make their own laws need no law givers. After a century of successful trial the system has passed the period of experiment, and its demonstrated permanency and power are revolutionizing the governments of the world. It has raised the largest armies of modern times for self-preservation, and at the successful termination of the war returned the soldiers to the pursuits of peace. It has so adjusted itself to the pride and patriotism of the defeated that they vie with the victors in their support and enthusiasm for the old flag and our common country. Imported anarchists have preached their baleful doctrines, but have made no converts. They have tried to inaugurate a reign of terror under the banner of the violent seizure and distribution of property only to be defeated, imprisoned and executed by the law made by the people, and enforced by juries selected from the people, and judges and prosecuting officers elected by the people. Socialism finds disciples only among those who were its votaries before they were forced to fly from their native land, but it does not take root upon American soil. The State neither supports nor permits taxation to maintain the church. The citizen can worship God according to his belief and conscience, or he may neither reverence nor recognize the Almighty. And yet religion has flourished, churches abound, the ministry is sustained, and millions of dollars are contributed annually for the evangelization of the world. The United States is a Christian country, and a living and practical Christianity is the characteristic of its people.

Benjamin Franklin, philosopher and patriot, amused the jaded courtiers of Louis XVI. by his talks about liberty and entertained the scientists of France by bringing lightning from the clouds. In the reckoning of time the period from Franklin to Morse and from Morse to Edison is but a span, and yet it marks a material development as marvelous as it has been beneficent. The world has been brought into contact and sympathy. The electric current thrills and unifies the people of the globe. Power and production, highways and transports have been so multiplied and improved by inventive genius that within the century of our independence 64,000,000 of people have happy homes and improved conditions within our borders. We have accumulated wealth far beyond the visions of the Cathay of Columbus, or the El Dorado of De Soto. But the farmers and freeholders, the savings banks and shops illustrate its universal distribution. The majority are its possessors and administrators. In housing and living, in the elements which make the toiler a self-respecting and respected citizen, in avenues of hope and ambition for children, in all that gives broader scope and keener pleasure to existence, the people of this republic enjoy advantages far beyond those of other lands. The unequalled and phenomenal progress of the country has opened wonderful opportunities for making fortunes, and stimulated to madness the desire and rush for

the accumulation of money. Material prosperity has not debased literature nor debauched the press; it has neither paralyzed nor repressed intellectual activity. American science and letters have received rank and recognition in the older centers of learning. The demand for higher education has so taxed the resources of the ancient universities as to compel the foundation and liberal endowment of colleges all over the Union. Journals, remarkable for their ability, independence and power, find their strength not in the patronage of government or the subsidies of wealth, but in the support of a nation of newspaper readers. The humblest and poorest person has in periodicals, whose price is counted in pennies, a library larger, fuller, and more varied than was within the reach of the rich in the time of Columbus.

The sum of human happiness has been infinitely increased by the millions from the old world who have improved their conditions in the new, and the returning tide of lesson and experience has incalculably enriched the fatherlands. The divine right of kings has taken its place with the instruments of medieval torture among the curiosities of the antiquary. Only the shadow of kingly authority stands between the government of themselves by themselves and the people of Norway and Sweden. The union in one empire of states of Germany is the symbol of Teutonic power and the hope of German liberalism. The petty despotisms of Italy have been merged into a nationality which has centralized its authority in its ancient capital on the hills of Rome. France was rudely aroused from the sullen submission of centuries to intolerable tyranny by her soldiers returning from service in the American revolution. The wild orgies of the reign of terror were the revenges and excesses of a people who had discovered their power but were not prepared for its beneficent use. She fled from herself into the arms of Napoleon. He, too, was a product of the American experiment. He played with kings as with toys and educated France for liberty. In the processes of her evolution from darkness to light, she tried Bourbon and Orleanist and the third Napoleon and cast them aside. Now in the fullness of time, and through the training in the school of hardest experience, the French people have reared and enjoy a permanent republic. England of the *Mayflower* and of James II., England of George III. and of Lord North, has enlarged suffrage and is to-day animated and governed by the democratic spirit. She has her throne, admirably occupied by one of the wisest of sovereigns and best of women, but it would not survive one dissolute and unworthy successor. She has her hereditary peers, but the house of lords will be brushed aside the moment it resists the will of the people.

The time has arrived for both a closer union and greater distance between the old world and the new. The former indiscriminate welcome to our prairies and the present invitation to these palaces of art and industry mark the passing period. Unwatched and unhealthy immigration can no longer be permitted to our shores. We must have a national quarantine against disease, pauperism, and crime. We do not want candidates for our hospitals, our poorhouses or our jails. We cannot admit those who come to undermine our institutions and subvert our laws. But we will gladly throw wide our gates for and receive with open arms those who by intelligence and virtue, by thrift and loyalty, are worthy of receiving the equal advantages of the priceless gift of American citizenship. The spirit and object of this Exposition are peace and kinship.

Three millions of Germans, who are among the best citizens of the republic, send greeting to the fatherland their pride in its glorious history, its ripe literature, its traditions and associations. Irish, equal in number to those who still remain upon the Emerald isle, who have illustrated their devotion to their adopted country on many a battlefield, fighting for the Union and its perpetuity, have rather intensified than diminished their love for the land of the shamrock and their sympathy with the aspirations of their brethren at home. The Italian, the Spaniard, the Frenchman, the Norwegian, the Swede and the Dane, the English, the Scotch and the Welch are none the less loyal and devoted Americans because in this congress of their kin the tendrils of affection draw them closer to the hills and valleys, the legends and the loves associated with their youth.

Edmund Burke, speaking in the British parliament with prophetic voice, said: "A great revolution has happened—a revolution made, not by chopping and changing of power in any of the existing states, but by the appearance of a new state, of a new species, in a new part of the globe. It has made as great a change in all the relations and balances and gravitations of power as the appearance of a new planet would in the system of the solar world." Thus was the humiliation

of our successful revolt tempered to the motherland by pride in the state created by her children. If we claim heritage in Bacon, Shakespeare, and Milton, we also acknowledge that it was for liberties guaranteed Englishmen by sacred charters our fathers triumphantly fought. While wisely rejecting throne and caste and privilege and an established church in their new-born state, they adopted the substance of English liberty and the body of English law. Closer relations than with other lands, and a common language rendering easy interchanges of criticisms and epithet, sometimes irritate and offend, but the heart of republican America beats with responsive pulsations to the hopes and aspirations of the people of Great Britain.

The grandeur and beauty of this spectacle are the eloquent witnesses of peace and progress. The Parthenon and the cathedral exhausted the genius of the ancient and the skill of the medieval architects in housing the statue or spirit of Deity. In their ruins or their antiquity they are mute protests against the merciless enmity of nations which forced art to flee to the altar for protection. The United States welcome the sister republics of the southern and northern continents, and the nations and peoples of Europe and Asia, of Africa and Australia, with the products of their lands, of their skill and of their industry, to this city of yesterday, yet clothed with royal splendor as the queen of the great lakes. The artists and architects of the country have been bidden to design and erect the buildings which shall fitly illustrate the height of our civilization and the breadth of our hospitality. The peace of the world permits and protects their efforts in utilizing their powers for man's temporal welfare. The result is this park of palaces. The originality and boldness of their conceptions and the magnitude and harmony of their creations are the contributions of America to the oldest of the arts and the cordial bidding of America to the peoples of the earth to come and bring the fruitage of their age to the boundless opportunities of this unparalleled Exposition.

If interest in the affairs of this world is vouchsafed to those who have gone before, the spirit of Columbus hovers over us to-day. Only by celestial intelligence can it grasp the full significance of this spectacle and ceremonial.

From the first century to the fifteenth counts for little in the history of progress, but in the period between the fifteenth and the twentieth is crowded the romance and reality of human development. Life has been prolonged and its enjoyment intensified. The powers of the air and the water, the resistless forces of the elements, which in the time of the discoverer were the visible terrors of the wrath of God, have been subdued to the service of man. Art and luxuries which could be possessed and enjoyed only by the rich and noble, the works of genius which were read and understood only by the learned few, domestic comforts and surroundings beyond the reach of lord or bishop, now adorn and illumine the homes of our citizens. Serfs are sovereigns and the people are kings. The trophies and splendors of their reign are commonwealths rich in every attribute of great States, and united in a republic whose power and prosperity and liberty and enlightenment are the wonder and admiration of the world.

All hail, Columbus, discoverer, dreamer, hero, and apostle! We here, of every race and country, recognize the horizon which bounded his vision and the infinite scope of his genius. The voice of gratitude and praise for all the blessings which have been showered upon mankind by his adventure is limited to no language, but is uttered in every tongue. Neither marble nor brass can fitly form his statue. Continents are his monument, and unnumbered millions, past, present, and to come, who enjoy in their liberties and their happiness the fruits of his faith, will reverently guard and preserve from century to century his name and fame.

The ceremonies of the occasion included the following prayer by Cardinal Gibbons:

#### CONCLUDING PRAYER.

CARDINAL GIBBONS.

We are assembled, O Lord, in Thy name, to celebrate with grateful homage the 400th anniversary of the discovery of this continent.

We adore Thy wisdom in choosing for this providential mission Thy servant Columbus, who



united to the skill and daring of a navigator the zeal of an apostle and who was not only impelled by the desire of enriching his sovereign with the wealth of new dominions, but was inspired with the sublime ambition of carrying the light of the Gospel to a people buried in the darkness of idolatry.

While the land which gave birth to Columbus and the land from which he set forth on his voyage of exploration, through hitherto unknown seas, are resounding with divine praise, it is meet and just that we give special thanks to Thee, since we have a share in that earthly heritage which his indomitable spirit purchased for us and for thousands unnumbered of the human family. For, where blessings abound, gratitude should superabound. And if Columbus poured forth hymns of thanksgiving to Thee when a new world first dawned upon his vision, though, like Israel's leader, he was not destined to abide in the promised land, how much greater should be our sense of devout gratitude, since, like the children of Israel, we enjoy the fruit of his labors and victory.

But not for this earthly inheritance only do we thank Thee, but still more for the precious boon of constitutional freedom which we possess; for even this favored land of ours would be to us a dry and barren waste if it were not moistened by the dew of liberty. We humbly implore Thee to continue to bless our beloved country and her cherished institutions, and we solemnly vow, in this vast assembly and in the name of our fellow-citizens, to exert all our power in preserving this legacy unimpaired and in transmitting it as a priceless heirloom to succeeding generations.

We pray Thee, O God of might, wisdom, and justice, through whom authority is rightly administered, laws are enacted, and judgment decreed, to assist with Thy Holy Spirit of counsel and fortitude the President of these United States, that his administration may be conducted in righteousness and be eminently useful to Thy people over whom he presides, by encouraging due respect for virtue and religion, and by a faithful execution of the laws in justice and mercy.

Vouchsafe, O Lord, to bless the labors of the president and directors of the World's Columbian Exposition, that it may redound to the increased prosperity and development of this young and flourishing metropolis.

May the new life and growth which it will impart to this throbbing center of trade pulsate and be felt even to the farthest extremity of the land, and may the many streams of industry, converging from every quarter of the globe in this great heart of Illinois, flow back with increased abundance into every artery of the commercial world. May this International Exposition contribute to the promotion of the liberal arts, science, useful knowledge, and industrial pursuits.

As 1900 years ago men assembled in Jerusalem from various portions of the old world to hear from the lips of Thy apostles "the wonderful works of God," so shall we soon behold men assembled here from Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia, from the islands of the Atlantic and the Pacific, as well as from all parts of the American continent, to contemplate the wonderful works of man—of man created to Thine image and likeness—of man endowed with divine intelligence—of man the productions of whose genius manifest Thy wisdom and creative power not less clearly than "the heavens which declare Thy glory, and the firmament which showeth forth the works of Thy hands." And as every contemplative being and student of nature "finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, and sermons in stones," and rises from nature to nature's God, so will he devoutly rise from the contemplation of these works of human skill to the admiration of Thee, the Uncreated Architect. For every artist and man of genius who will exhibit his works within these inclosures must say, with the royal prophet, "Thy hands, O God, have made and fashioned me." and with Bezaleel, who framed the ancient tabernacle, he must confess that Thy spirit enlightened his understanding and guided his hands.

Grant, O Lord, that this pacific reunion of the world's representatives may be instrumental in bringing together in closer ties of friendship and brotherly love all the empires and commonwealths of the globe. May it help to break down the wall of dissension and jealousy that divides race from race, nation from nation, and people from people by proclaiming the sublime lesson of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of Christ. May the good-will and fellowship which will be fostered in this hospitable city among the delegates of the powers be extended to the governments which they will represent. May the family of nations become so closely identified in their interests



by social and commercial relations that when one nation is visited by any public calamity all the others will be aroused to sympathy, and be ready, if necessary, to stretch out a helping hand to the suffering member,

Arise, O God, in Thy might and hasten the day when the reign of the Prince of Peace will be firmly established on the earth, when the spirit of the gospel will so far sway the minds and hearts of rulers that the clash of war will be silenced forever by the cheerful hum of industry, that standing armies will surrender to permanent courts of arbitration, that contests will be carried on in the cabinet instead of the battlefield, and decided by the pen instead of the sword.

Finally, we pray that under Thy superintending Providence, that "reacheth from end to end mightily and ordereth all things sweetly," this Columbian Exposition, like the voyage of Columbus, may result in accomplishing a divine as well as a human mission. May it exert a wholesome influence on the moral and religious, as well as on the social and material world. May it promote the glory of God as well as the peace and temporal prosperity of man. May it redound to the development of Christian faith and Christian principles, and may the queen of commerce, in her triumphant progress throughout the world, be at the same time the handmaid of religion and of Christian civilization to the nations of the earth.

The Dedication Ceremonies were concluded with a benediction by Rev. H. C. McCook, of Philadelphia.

After the Prayer, Beethoven's "In Praise of God" was sung. As the hundred thousand people streamed slowly out of the monster Liberal Arts Building, a national salute was fired from a battery near by, and Chicago's great Dedication Day was over.

On Saturday, October 22, a number of State Buildings on the Exposition Grounds were dedicated, the ceremonies being about the same in all instances and including Prayer, Music, and Orations, Governors and other State officials and invited guests participating. Among such buildings were those of New York, Ohio, Kansas, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Florida, and Iowa.

## COLUMBUS COMMEMORATIVE CELEBRATIONS.

---



THE Quadro-centennial Celebration of the discovery of America by Columbus was made very generally an occasion of festivity in Europe and in the United States. In New York the celebration began October 8th, by services in the Hebrew Synagogues throughout the city, these services being of a commemorative character. The following day, Sunday, was similarly observed in nearly all the Christian churches in New York, some reference to the occasion being very generally made in the sermons delivered. On Monday, October 10th, the public demonstrations in the city began with a procession of school children and college students, in which it was estimated as many as 25,000 lads marched, including the pupils of the Roman Catholic schools, seminaries, and colleges. It should be remarked that throughout the celebration the Roman Catholic Church was very largely represented and evinced the deepest interest in everything connected with the Columbus Quadro-centennial. The school procession was divided into 20 regiments, including 202 companies, and 10,500 pupils in line. The Roman Catholic school and College division included 5,500 pupils, and this was followed by the University division, the students in which numbered about 5,000. The uniformed schools and institutions sent 4,000 more boys to the procession, and there were about 1,000 pieces in the 30 regimental and other bands included in it, making 26,000 persons in all. The marching of the boys and young men was beyond all praise, and all their evolutions were performed with the exactness and ease of trained veterans. The celebration on Monday continued into the night with a grand display of fireworks on Brooklyn Bridge, and this was duplicated on the following evening, the exhibition including everything novel and brilliant possible to modern pyrotechnics. There was a grand illumination of the lofty towers, which support the bridge, produced by Chinese suns, each six feet in circumference. There were batteries of magnesium, bouquets of rockets, and a pyrotechnic representation of Niagara Falls, filling the length of the bridge, from tower to tower, and covering over 500,000 square feet with liquid fire. There were numerous set pieces, and gigantic bomb-shells, two and even three feet in diameter, were included in the display. In the meantime, the greater part of the city was decorated with flags and bunting, including in profusion the colors of Italy and Spain, combined with those of the United States. By order of the national and municipal governments, all the public buildings, the Post-Office, City Hall, Court House, etc., were handsomely decorated, while all the newspaper buildings, the exchanges, the huge office buildings, the leading business houses and private residences, all displayed a profusion of color and design. In Fifth Avenue enormous arches spanned the street and these were charmingly decorated with bunting and evergreen. At the Fifty-ninth Street entrance to Central Park an elaborate arch was erected, so beautifully designed that it was deemed worthy of being reproduced as a permanent structure in marble

and bronze. This arch was 160 feet high by 120 wide, the opening beneath it being 80 by 40 feet in dimensions.

On Tuesday, October 11th, a grand naval parade took place in New York harbor, under the direction of Commander S. Nicholson Kane, in which, besides representatives of the United States Navy, were foreign war-ships, steam yachts, passenger steamboats, tugs, etc. The parade began at the upper Bay, the route being through the Narrows and up the North River to Riverside Park and return. It was led by the patrolling flotilla of the State of New York and the United States torpedo-boat Cushing, having on board the director of the parade and official guests, and these were followed by the United States vessels-of-war, including the Miantonomoh, Atlanta, Dolphin, and Vesuvius, and the French flagship Arethuse, the Italian cruiser Bausan, and the Spanish cruiser Infanta Ysabel. After these came the naval militia of the State of New York and the general gathering of other craft that made up the striking and interesting procession. While passing the forts salutes were fired both from the forts and from the ships, and during the passage of the parade all the shipping in port was profusely decorated with flags and bunting. It was estimated that more than a million strangers were in New York during the Columbus Celebration, and these, as well as the citizens, were to be found each day where the main interest centered. During the naval parade both banks of the river were crowded with spectators, and it was believed that as many as 200,000 people were assembled on the high ground in the vicinity of Riverside Park. In the evening of the same day the principal thoroughfares were crowded with sightseers and many hotels, clubs, and public buildings were illuminated. A grand procession of as many as 25,000 members of Roman Catholic societies and other organizations, preceded by the Mayor of the city, Hon. Hugh J. Grant, and under the direction of the heads of those societies and organizations, paraded through Fifth Avenue and the other principal streets.

Wednesday, October 12th, was devoted to the grand military parade, in which as many as 50,000 men were in line. The procession was directed by General Martin T. McMahon, Grand Marshal. It occupied five and one-half hours passing a given point. It was divided into ten grand divisions, the first being led by the United States regulars, including infantry, artillery, engineers, and a battalion of cadets from the United States Military Academy at West Point. The second division included the United States Naval Brigade, 380 men, and a number of companies of blue-jackets from the United States ships of war in port, and who attracted a great deal of attention and interest. The third division was formed of the militia of the different States, beginning with the National Guards of the State of New York and its Naval Reserve, and including the State troops of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Connecticut, and other visiting regiments. The fourth division included Grand Army of the Republic Posts, numbering about 6,000 men, and led by a group of veteran officers of high rank and reputation. Following these

came the United States Letter-Carriers' Association, numbering 1,200 men, the Fire Department and Fire Patrol of New York and from suburban towns, making three more divisions, and the last three included the foreign military and civil organizations and societies. The rush to witness this magnificent procession was unexampled in the history of New York. Immense temporary stands were put up in the public squares, avenues, and streets along the route of the procession, and seats upon these and in windows along the line were sold at prices varying between one dollar fifty and five dollars per seat for witnessing each procession. An important feature of the celebration of Wednesday was the unveiling at 59th Street, Central Park, of the Columbus monument, presented to the city through Cav. Carlo Barsotti, President of the Columbus Monument Executive Committee, the monument being the gift of Italians residing in the United States. The unveiling took place in the presence of about 20,000 spectators, the statue being accepted in behalf of the Mayor by General James Grant Wilson in a brief address, while speeches were made by the Italian and Spanish Ministers, the United States Secretary of Agriculture, and General Di Cesnola, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The monument, which was greatly admired, is comprised of a granite base and column, surmounted by a figure of Columbus in white marble, the whole designed and executed by Gaetano Russo. On the granite column the three caravels, the Santa Maria, Pinta, and Nina, are represented by three bronze figures so arranged that they appear to pierce the column in such a way as to show on both sides, their form being that of the ancient Spanish vessels. Beneath them in large letters is the inscription, "A Cristoforo Colombo." At the base of the column a winged figure is shown inspecting a marble globe. The statue of Columbus presents the great admiral, clad in a heavy cloak which falls nearly to his ankles over the customary garments of the period, his left hand resting on his hip and his right hanging by his side. Wednesday night presented the final pageant of the week in New York, and the one in which the greatest interest and curiosity was displayed. In thousands and tens of thousands of cases people kept their positions of observation from 10 o'clock in the morning until after midnight in order to witness the two processions.

An illuminated night parade took place, for which the light was furnished by electricity supplied from storage batteries carried on the floats in the procession. The paraders were led by mounted police, followed by a large body of bicyclists carrying different colored lanterns. After these came historical floats of enormous size and numbering fifteen in all, separated by bodies of men and women on horseback, displaying a great variety of costume; including North American Indians, Continental soldiers, knights in armor, Ferdinand and Isabella, the Puritans, Washington and the Generals of the Revolution, General Grant and the heroes and statesmen of the civil war, Spaniards, Aztecs, Cortez, Pizarro, and other navigators and discoverers. Mexicans and South Americans, cavaliers, and many other characters. The floats were

all beautifully decorated, and many of them displayed well-arranged tableaux made up of brilliantly costumed men and women. The first of these floats showed a gilded chariot, containing a number of young girls in attractive costume, surrounding one who represented Fame; the next car illustrated pre-historic America, and contained men who were dressed in imitation of the ancient Toltecs. This car was ornamented by a representation of the head of a mastodon. A huge globe representing the earth and surrounded by a group of girls came next, and this was followed by a float containing a tableau of young women, entitled "Women's Supremacy." The next float showed a caravel, a copy of the Santa Maria, and this was followed by a float of "The Capitol," in which forty-four girls, dressed in gray cadet uniform, represented the States: the girls were the daughters of veterans of the Union army. After this came a float called "Columbia," a great galley, in which girls clad in fleshings acted as the crew. Next came the "Columbus" float, in which a gigantic statue of the great Admiral stood erect, surrounded by maidens clothed in silvery fabrics and with their hair hanging down their backs. "Liberty Enlightening the World" was a model of the Bartholdi Statue, with girls representing all nations clustering about its base. The great "Electra" float showed a huge green dragon with glistening scales, concealed in which was a powerful dynamo which produced the electricity displayed in a splendid mass of illuminated globes, prisms, stars, and crescents, all glowing and palpitating with many-colored lights, which constantly changed and fluctuated as the wonderful spectacle moved on in the procession. The parade closed with floats representing "The Press," "Science," and "Music"; and after the last car came a large crowd of members of the order of Red Men in Indian costume, some being on foot and others on horseback. The festivities of the week ended with a grand banquet in the evening of Thursday, October 13th, which took place at the Lenox Lyceum, at which the Mayor of the city presided, there being present among the invited guests, Vice-President Levi P. Morton, ex-President Grover Cleveland, ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, Major-General Schofield, United States Secretary of State Foster, Baron Fava, Italian Minister; Roswell P. Flower, Governor of the State of New York; Bishop Potter, General Horace Porter, and other distinguished persons.

General attention was paid throughout the country to October 12th, as the date on which Columbus discovered the Island of San Salvador. In Chicago there was a parade of about 2,000 Italian residents, brilliantly uniformed, a feature of the procession being a mammoth float, 58 feet long, illustrating the discovery of the Island of San Salvador. In the evening a banquet was given at the Auditorium by the members of the Columbus Club, and a ball by the Italian colony. In Buffalo, N. Y., the Italian societies held a street parade, which was followed by services at the Italian Church of San Antonio, and by a mass-meeting and picnic. In Philadelphia the Italian societies paraded, and were reviewed by the Mayor and the Italian Consul at the foot of the Columbus Statue in Fairmount Park. Orations were delivered in English

and Italian, a Columbus chorus was sung by 200 male voices, and a Columbus march performed by a number of bands playing together. Solemn pontifical mass was celebrated by Archbishop Ryan at the Cathedral, and by other clergy in the different churches in the city. There was a celebration in the afternoon by the Roman Catholic academies and schools at the Academy of Music, and in the evening there was a brilliant display of fireworks. In Baltimore a procession of Italians marched to Druid Hill Park, a monument to Columbus was unveiled, and the Italian colony decorated their houses and offices with the colors of Italy and the United States. In Dayton, Ohio, the local organization of the American Sons of Columbus gave a banquet, and the Roman Catholic schools and other institutions in the city were decorated. In Kansas City the day was celebrated by Bishop Hogan, pontifical high mass being rendered in the Cathedral, with the assistance of the leading members of the Catholic clergy, and there was a parade in the evening. In Newark, N. J., there were three commemorative displays, a Roman Catholic school parade in the morning, an Italian demonstration which included the fixing of an historical escutcheon to the façade of the City Hall in the afternoon, and a torchlight procession in the evening.

At Havana, Cuba, the celebration did not take place until the evening of October 29th, when there was a grand civic parade, which occupied six hours in passing a given point. The procession was made up of the military and navy, with representatives from civil organizations, the whole being made specially attractive by the presence of twenty-nine floats, displaying groups and tableaux illustrating Science and the Mechanical Arts and Industries. One of these represented a sugar-mill in full operation. On the 12th, salutes were fired from Morro Castle and the other forts, and a "Te Deum" was sung in the Cathedral.

As was to be expected, great attention was paid to the Columbian Celebration in Spain, and particularly at the port of Palos, whence Columbus set out on his memorable voyage. Early in the year the Spanish Government sent invitations to the governments of foreign countries to participate in the proposed celebration, and in accordance with this invitation naval vessels were ordered to Huelva, a few miles below Palos, to take part in the proceedings. The United States was represented by the Newark and Bennington, and by August 3d, the anniversary of the day of the sailing of Columbus, there were present at the port of Huelva 70 merchant and war vessels, among them being 12 Spanish, 5 English, 4 Italian, 3 French, 2 from the Argentine Republic, and 1 each from Austria, Holland, Portugal, and Mexico. Delegates were also present from the different countries, and the Spanish Government was represented by the Minister of Marine, accompanied by his suite. A prominent feature of this celebration was the presence of the caravel, Santa Maria, which had been built near Cadiz in exact imitation of the vessel commanded by Columbus. A part of the official programme was the sailing of this caravel from Palos out to

sea for a considerable distance; the final destination of the Santa Maria was the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. On October 12th a fine monument of Columbus was unveiled at La Rabida, in the presence of the Queen Regent, King Alfonso, the Ministers of State, Senators, Naval and Military officers, and others. On the same date there were festivities in Madrid, Barcelona, Salamanca, and Valladolid. The Government of France celebrated the occasion by exhibiting in Paris a remarkable collection of early maps and charts pertaining to the discovery of America. The catalogue included 289 numbers, and the charts dated from 1413 down. King Humbert and Queen Marguerite, of Italy, participated in ceremonies in honor of Columbus in the city of Genoa, September 10th to 12th. The ceremonies began on the afternoon of the 10th, when the vessels in the harbor were decorated and salutes were fired. All the European powers except Russia and Turkey were represented by naval vessels, and ships were present from the United States, the Argentine Republic, and Mexico. The fleets were reviewed by the King and Queen of Italy from the deck of the Royal Yacht. In the evening the streets were illuminated. On the 12th visits were paid to the foreign Admirals commanding the squadrons in the harbor by King Humbert, the Prince of Naples, the Duke of Genoa, the Count of Turin, and the members of the Italian Ministry. The shipping was decorated, salutes were fired, and the King and Queen witnessed the drilling of the crews on board the different flag-ships.

The city of Brooklyn postponed its Columbus Celebration to October 21st, which was a national holiday, and was specially so observed in Brooklyn. The municipal and other public buildings were decorated, and a parade of some 20,000 men, military and civil, took place through the public streets. The most important incident of the day was the dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Arch in the Plaza at Prospect Park. This arch was designed by John H. Duncan, and was reproduced in granite, an appropriation for the purpose having been made by the Legislature of the State of New York to the amount of \$250,000. The arch is 80 feet wide by 71 feet 6 inches in height, the opening being 37 feet wide by 48 feet 6 inches high. It is said to be the largest in the country, and only surpassed in the world by the Arc de Triomphe, in Paris. The Columbus Celebration in the City of Mexico took place October 12th, and included the usual features of a procession and religious ceremonies, particularly in the church where it is still believed by many that Columbus' remains are placed. This impression, however, has been proved to be absolutely erroneous.



# TABLE OF CONTENTS TO COLUMBIAN WORLD'S FAIR

DEDICATION EXERCISES OCTOBER 21, 1892.

	PAGE
1. Invocation. Prayer by Bishop Charles H. Fowler, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.....	xc
2. Introductory Address. Director-General George R. Davis.....	xciii
3. Address of Welcome. Hon. Hempstead Washburne, Mayor of Chicago. ...	xciv
4. Dedicatory Ode. Harriet S. Monroe, Chicago.....	xcvi
5. Award of Medals to Master Artists. H. N. Higinbotham, President of the World's Columbian Exposition.....	cvii
6. Work of the Board of Lady Managers. Mrs. Potter Palmer.....	cix
7. The Buildings tendered to the National Commission. President H. N. Higinbotham. ....	cxi
8. The Buildings tendered to the U. S. Government. Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, President of the National Commission.....	cxii
9. Dedication of the Buildings. Hon. Levi P. Morton, Vice-President of the United States.....	cxiv
10. Dedicatory Oration. Hon. Henry Watterson.....	cxvii
11. Columbian Oration. Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.....	cxxi
12. Concluding Prayer. Cardinal Gibbons.....	cxxvii

## Columbian Celebration—Commemorative Proceedings.

New York: School and College Procession.....	cxxx
Pyrotechnic Display.....	cxxx
Decoration of the City.....	cxxx
Naval Parade.....	cxxxix
Roman Catholic Procession.....	cxxxix
Military and Civic Parade.....	cxxxix
Columbus Monument.....	cxxxix
Illuminated Night Parade.....	cxxxix
Banquet.....	cxxxix
Chicago Celebration.....	cxxxix
Buffalo, N. Y., Celebration.....	cxxxix
Philadelphia, Pa., Celebration.....	cxxxix
Baltimore, Md., ".....	cxxxix
Dayton, O., ".....	cxxxix
Kansas City, Mo., ".....	cxxxix
Newark, N. J., ".....	cxxxix
Havana, Cuba, ".....	cxxxix
Palos, Spain, ".....	cxxxix
Genoa, Italy, ".....	cxxxix
Paris, France, ".....	cxxxix
Brooklyn, N. Y., ".....	cxxxix

